

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : A61K 7/06	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/06098 (43) International Publication Date: 10 February 2000 (10.02.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/15855 (22) International Filing Date: 30 July 1998 (30.07.98) (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY [US/US]; One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): SAKO, Takashi [JP/JP]; 2-3-202, Uozakikitamachi 6-chome, Higashinada-ku, Kobe 658-0082 (JP). COX, Bruce, Russell [US/JP]; 4-8-30, Sumiyoshiyamate, Higashinada-ku, Kobe 658-0063 (JP). (74) Agents: REED, T., David et al.; The Procter & Gamble Company, 5299 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45217 (US).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: HAIR CONDITIONING COMPOSITION COMPRISING CARBOXYLIC ACID/CARBOXYLATE COPOLYMER, SILICONE COMPOUND, AND HIGH MELTING POINT COMPOUND (57) Abstract Disclosed is a hair conditioning composition comprising: (1) a carboxylic acid/carboxylate copolymer; (2) a silicone compound; (3) a high melting point compound; and (4) an aqueous carrier.		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

**HAIR CONDITIONING COMPOSITION COMPRISING
CARBOXYLIC ACID/CARBOXYLATE COPOLYMER,
SILICONE COMPOUND, AND HIGH MELTING POINT COMPOUND**

5

TECHNICAL FIELD

10 The present invention relates to hair conditioning compositions comprising an carboxylic acid/carboxylate copolymer, a silicone compound, and high melting point compound.

BACKGROUND

15 Human hair becomes soiled due to its contact with the surrounding environment and from sebum secreted by the scalp. The soiling of the hair causes it to have a dirty or greasy feel, and an unattractive appearance. The soiling of the hair necessitates shampooing with regularity.

20 Shampooing cleans the hair by removing excess soil and sebum. However, shampooing can leave the hair in a wet, tangled, and generally unmanageable state. Once the hair dries, it is often left in a dry, rough, lusterless, or frizzy condition due to removal of the hair's natural oils and other natural conditioning and moisturizing components. The hair can further be left with increased levels of static upon drying which can interfere with combing and result
25 in a condition commonly referred to as "fly-away hair", or contribute to an undesirable phenomena of "split ends", particularly for long hair.

30 A variety of approaches have been developed to alleviate these after-shampoo problems. These approaches range from post-shampoo application of hair conditioner such as leave-on and rinse-off products, to hair conditioning shampoos which attempt to both cleanse and condition the hair from a single product. Although some consumers prefer the ease and convenience of a shampoo which includes conditioners, a substantial proportion of consumers prefer the more conventional conditioner formulations which are applied to the hair as a s parate st p from shampooing, usually subsequent to shampooing.
35 Such consumers who prefer th conventional conditioner formulations valu the relatively higher conditioning effect, or conv nienc of changing th amount of

conditioning depending on the condition of hair or portion of hair.

Conditioning formulations can be in the form of rinse-off products or leave-on products, and can be in the form of an emulsion, cream, gel, spray, and mousse. Products in the form of cream, gel, and mousse are suitable in that the consumer can easily control the amount and distribution of the product. As such, these products are particularly suitable for leave-on products.

A common method of providing conditioning benefit to the hair is through the use of hair conditioning agents such cationic surfactants and polymers, silicone conditioning agents, hydrocarbon oils, and fatty alcohols. Cationic surfactants and polymers, hydrocarbon oils and fatty alcohols are known to enhance hair shine and provide moistness, softness, and static control to the hair. However, such components can also provide greasy or waxy feeling. Silicone conditioning agents are also known to provide conditioning benefits such as smoothness and combing ease due to the low surface tension of silicone compounds. However, silicone conditioning agents can cause dry feel or frizzy condition to the hair. Moreover, when these conditioning agents are included in a leave-on product, they may further leave the hands with a tacky, dirty, feeling.

Based on the foregoing, there remains a desire to provide hair conditioning compositions suitable for leave-on use which provide improved conditioning benefits to the hair such as smoothness, softness, and reduction of friction, are easy to apply on the hair, and leave the hair and hands with a clean feeling.

None of the existing art provides all of the advantages and benefits of the present invention.

SUMMARY

The present invention is directed to a hair conditioning composition comprising:

- (1) a carboxylic acid/carboxylate copolymer;
- (2) a silicone compound;
- (3) a high melting point compound; and
- (4) an aqueous carrier.

These and other features, aspects, and advantages of the present invention will become evident to those skilled in the art from a reading of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

While the specification concludes with claims which particularly point out and distinctly claim the invention, it is believed the present invention will be better understood from the following description.

5 All cited references are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties. Citation of any reference is not an admission regarding any determination as to its availability as prior art to the claimed invention.

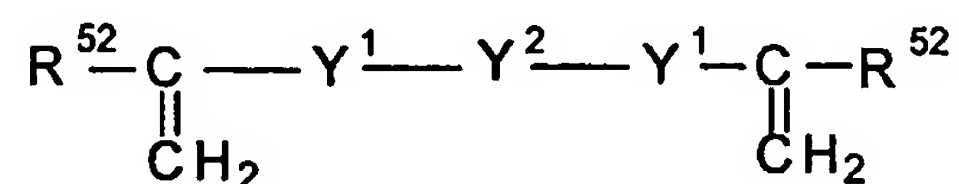
Herein, "comprising" means that other steps and other ingredients which do not affect the end result can be added. This term encompasses the terms
10 "consisting of" and "consisting essentially of".

All percentages, parts and ratios are based upon the total weight of the compositions of the present invention, unless otherwise specified. All such weights as they pertain to listed ingredients are based on the active level and, therefore, do not include carriers or by-products that may be included in
15 commercially available materials.

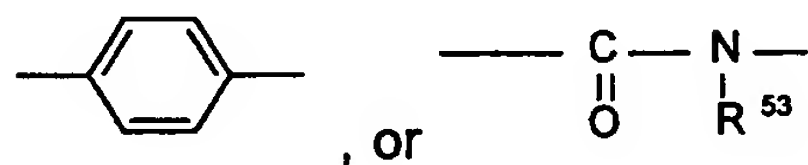
The aspects and embodiments of the present invention set forth in this document have many advantages. For example, the hair conditioning compositions of the present invention provide: improved conditioning benefits to the hair such as smoothness, softness, and reduction of friction, are easy to
20 apply on the hair, and leave the hair and hands with a clean feeling. In one embodiment of the present invention, a transparent hair conditioning composition can be provided.

CARBOXYLIC ACID/CARBOXYLATE COPOLYMER

The compositions of the present invention comprise a carboxylic
25 acid/carboxylate copolymer. The carboxylic acid/carboxylate copolymers herein are hydrophobically-modified cross-linked copolymers of carboxylic acid and alkyl carboxylate, and have an amphiphilic property. These carboxylic acid/carboxylate copolymers are obtained by copolymerizing 1) a carboxylic acid monomer such as acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, maleic acid, maleic anhydride,
30 itaconic acid, fumaric acid, crotonic acid, or α -chloroacrylic acid, 2) a carboxylic ester having an alkyl chain of from 1 to about 30 carbons, and preferably 3) a crosslinking agent of the following formula:



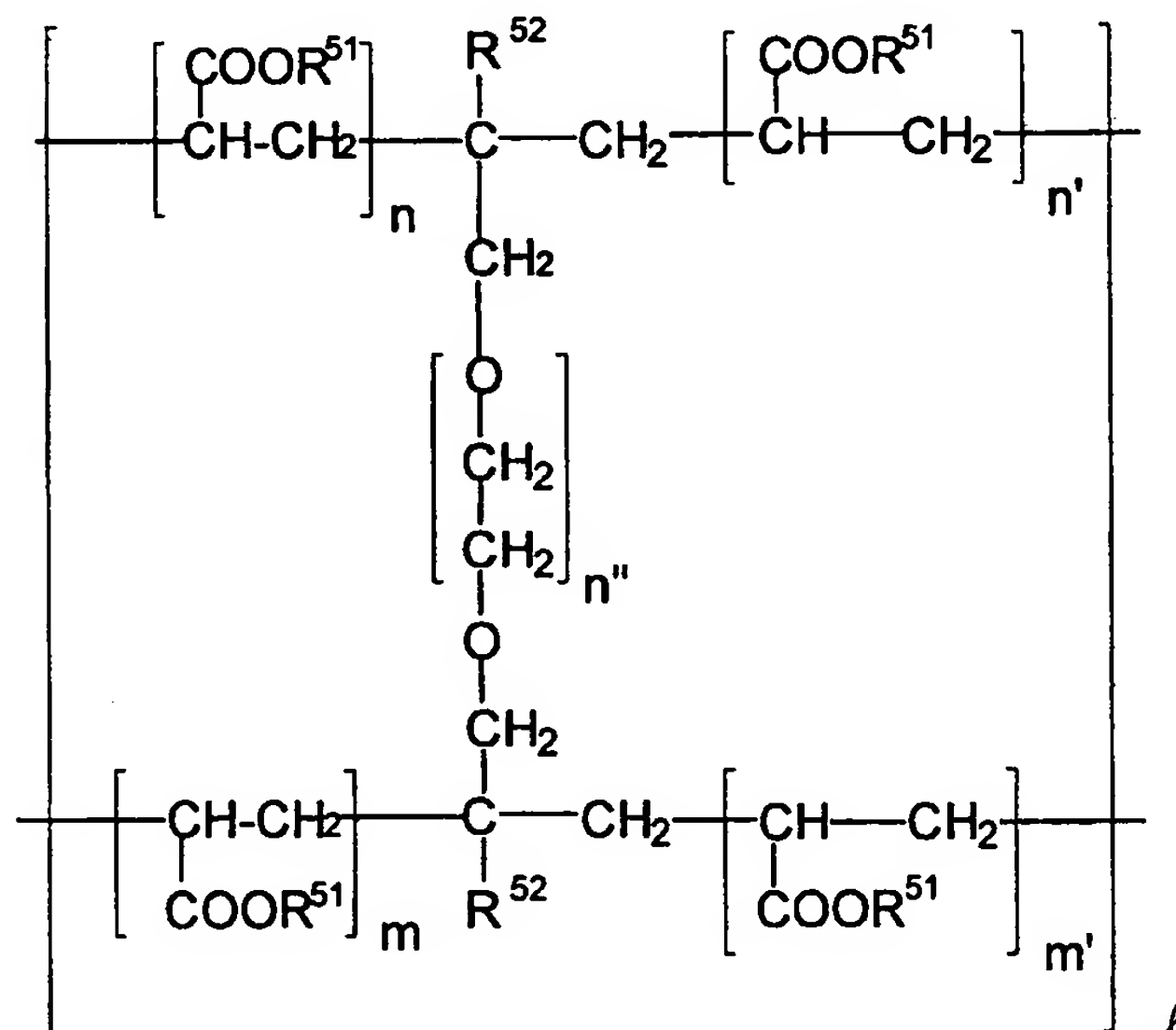
wherein R^{52} is a hydrogen or an alkyl group having from about 1 to about 30 carbons; Y^1 , independently, is oxygen, CH_2O , COO , OCO ,



having from about 1 to about 30 carbons; and Y^2 is selected from $(CH_2)_{m''}$, $(CH_2CH_2O)_{m''}$, or $(CH_2CH_2CH_2O)_{m''}$ wherein m'' is an integer of from 1 to about 30. The carboxylic acid/carboxylate copolymers herein are believed to provide appropriate viscosity and rheology properties to the composition, and to emulsify and stabilize certain conditioning agents in the composition. It is further believed that, because of the alkyl group contained in the copolymer, the carboxylic acid/carboxylate copolymers do not make the composition undesirably sticky.

The composition of the present invention preferably comprises the carboxylic acid/carboxylate copolymer at a level by weight of from about 0.01% to about 10%, more preferably from about 0.1% to about 2%. The weight of the carboxylic acid/carboxylate copolymer is preferably greater than about 0.5 times, more preferably 1.0 times, the weight of the high melting point compound.

Suitable carboxylic acid/carboxylate copolymers herein are acrylic acid/alkyl acrylate copolymers having the following formula:



wherein R^{51} , independently, is a hydrogen or an alkyl of 1 to 30 carbons wherein at least one of R^{51} is a hydrogen, R^{52} is as defined above, n , n' , m and m' are integers in which $n+n'+m+m'$ is from about 40 to about 100, n'' is an integer of from 1 to about 30, and ℓ is defined so that the copolymer has a molecular weight of about 500,000 to about 3,000,000.

Commercially available carboxylic acid/carboxylate copolymers useful herein include: CTFA name Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer having tradenames Pemulene TR-1, Pemulene TR-2, Carbopol 1342, Carbopol 1382, and Carbopol ETD 2020, all available from B. F. Goodrich Company.

Neutralizing agents may be included to neutralize the carboxylic acid/carboxylate copolymers herein. Nonlimiting examples of such neutralizing agents include sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, ammonium hydroxide, monethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, diisopropanolamine, aminomethylpropanol, tromethamine, tetrahydroxypropyl ethylenediamine, and mixtures thereof.

SILICONE COMPOUND

The compositions of the present invention comprise a silicone compound. The silicone compounds useful herein include volatile soluble or insoluble, or nonvolatile soluble or insoluble silicone conditioning agents. By soluble what is meant is that the silicone compound is miscible with the carrier of the composition so as to form part of the same phase. By insoluble what is meant is that the silicone forms a separate, discontinuous phase from the carrier, such as in the form of an emulsion or a suspension of droplets of the silicone. The silicone compounds herein may be made by any suitable method known in the art, including emulsion polymerization. The silicone compounds may further be incorporated in the present composition in the form of an emulsion, wherein the emulsion is made by mechanical mixing, or in the stage of synthesis through emulsion polymerization, with or without the aid of a surfactant selected from anionic surfactants, nonionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, and mixtures thereof.

The silicone compounds herein are preferably used at levels by weight of the composition of from about 0.1% to about 60%, more preferably from about 0.1% to about 40%, still preferably from about 0.1% to about 10%.

A nonvolatile dispersed silicone that can be especially useful is a silicone gum. The term "silicone gum", as used herein, means a polyorganosiloxane

material having a viscosity at 25°C of greater than or equal to 1,000,000 centistokes. It is recognized that the silicone gums described herein can also have some overlap with the above-disclosed silicone compounds. This overlap is not intended as a limitation on any of these materials. Silicone gums are described by Petrarch, and others including U.S. Patent No. 4,152,416, to Spitzer *et al.*, issued May 1, 1979 and Noll, Walter, Chemistry and Technology of Silicones, New York: Academic Press 1968. Also describing silicone gums are General Electric Silicone Rubber Product Data Sheets SE 30, SE 33, SE 54 and SE 76. The "silicone gums" will typically have a mass molecular weight in excess of about 200,000, generally between about 200,000 and about 1,000,000. Specific examples include polydimethylsiloxane, poly(dimethylsiloxane methylvinylsiloxane) copolymer, poly(dimethylsiloxane diphenylsiloxane methylvinylsiloxane) copolymer and mixtures thereof.

Also useful are silicone resins, which are highly crosslinked polymeric siloxane systems. The crosslinking is introduced through the incorporation of tri-functional and tetra-functional silanes with mono-functional or di-functional, or both, silanes during manufacture of the silicone resin. As is well understood in the art, the degree of crosslinking that is required in order to result in a silicone resin will vary according to the specific silane units incorporated into the silicone resin. In general, silicone materials which have a sufficient level of trifunctional and tetrafunctional siloxane monomer units, and hence, a sufficient level of crosslinking, such that they dry down to a rigid, or hard, film are considered to be silicone resins. The ratio of oxygen atoms to silicon atoms is indicative of the level of crosslinking in a particular silicone material. Silicone materials which have at least about 1.1 oxygen atoms per silicon atom will generally be silicone resins herein. Preferably, the ratio of oxygen:silicon atoms is at least about 1.2:1.0. Silanes used in the manufacture of silicone resins include monomethyl-, dimethyl-, trimethyl-, monophenyl-, diphenyl-, methylphenyl-, monovinyl-, and methylvinylchlorosilanes, and tetrachlorosilane, with the methyl substituted silanes being most commonly utilized. Preferred resins are offered by General Electric as GE SS4230 and SS4267. Commercially available silicone resins will generally be supplied in a dissolved form in a low viscosity volatile or nonvolatile silicone fluid. The silicone resins for use herein should be supplied and incorporated into the present compositions in such dissolved form, as will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art. Without being bound by theory, it is

believed that the silicone resins can enhance deposition of other silicone compounds on the hair and can enhance the glossiness of hair with high refractive index volumes.

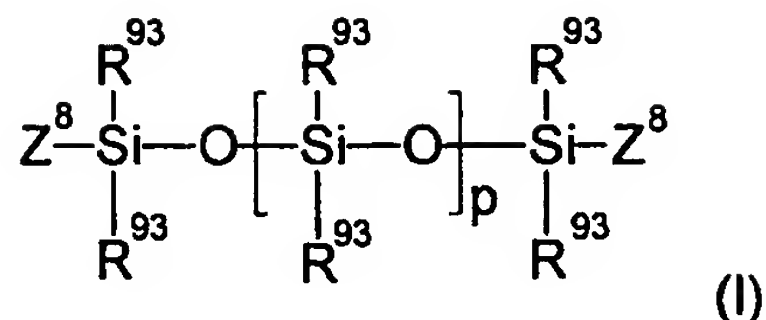
Other useful silicone resins are silicone resin powders such as the material given the CTFA designation polymethylsilsequioxane, which is commercially available as Tospearl™ from Toshiba Silicones.

The method of manufacturing these silicone compounds, can be found in Encyclopedia of Polymer Science and Engineering, Volume 15, Second Edition, pp. 204-308, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1989.

Silicone materials and silicone resins in particular, can conveniently be identified according to a shorthand nomenclature system well known to those skilled in the art as the "MDTQ" nomenclature. Under this system, the silicone is described according to the presence of various siloxane monomer units which make up the silicone. Briefly, the symbol M denotes the mono-functional unit $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}_{0.5}$; D denotes the difunctional unit $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}$; T denotes the trifunctional unit $(\text{CH}_3)\text{SiO}_{1.5}$; and Q denotes the quadri- or tetra-functional unit SiO_2 . Primes of the unit symbols, e.g., M', D', T', and Q' denote substituents other than methyl, and must be specifically defined for each occurrence. Typical alternate substituents include groups such as vinyl, phenyl, amino, hydroxyl, etc. The molar ratios of the various units, either in terms of subscripts to the symbols indicating the total number of each type of unit in the silicone, or an average thereof, or as specifically indicated ratios in combination with molecular weight, complete the description of the silicone material under the MDTQ system. Higher relative molar amounts of T, Q, T' and/or Q' to D, D', M and/or M' in a silicone resin is indicative of higher levels of crosslinking. As discussed before, however, the overall level of crosslinking can also be indicated by the oxygen to silicon ratio.

The silicone resins for use herein which are preferred are MQ, MT, MTQ, MQ and MDTQ resins. Thus, the preferred silicone substituent is methyl. Especially preferred are MQ resins wherein the M:Q ratio is from about 0.5:1.0 to about 1.5:1.0 and the average molecular weight of the resin is from about 1000 to about 10,000.

The silicone compounds herein also include polyalkyl or polyaryl siloxanes with the following structure (I)



wherein R^{93} is alkyl or aryl, and x is an integer from about 7 to about 8,000. Z^8 represents groups which block the ends of the silicone chains. The alkyl or aryl groups substituted on the siloxane chain (R^{93}) or at the ends of the siloxane chains Z^8 can have any structure as long as the resulting silicone remains fluid at room temperature, is dispersible, is neither irritating, toxic nor otherwise harmful when applied to the hair, is compatible with the other components of the composition, is chemically stable under normal use and storage conditions, and is capable of being deposited on and conditions the hair. Suitable Z^8 groups include hydroxy, methyl, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, and aryloxy. The two R^{93} groups on the silicon atom may represent the same group or different groups. Preferably, the two R^{93} groups represent the same group. Suitable R^{93} groups include methyl, ethyl, propyl, phenyl, methylphenyl and phenylmethyl. The preferred silicone compounds are polydimethylsiloxane, polydiethylsiloxane, and polymethylphenylsiloxane. Polydimethylsiloxane, which is also known as dimethicone, is especially preferred. The polyalkylsiloxanes that can be used include, for example, polydimethylsiloxanes. These silicone compounds are available, for example, from the General Electric Company in their Viscasil® and SF 96 series, and from Dow Corning in their Dow Corning 200 series.

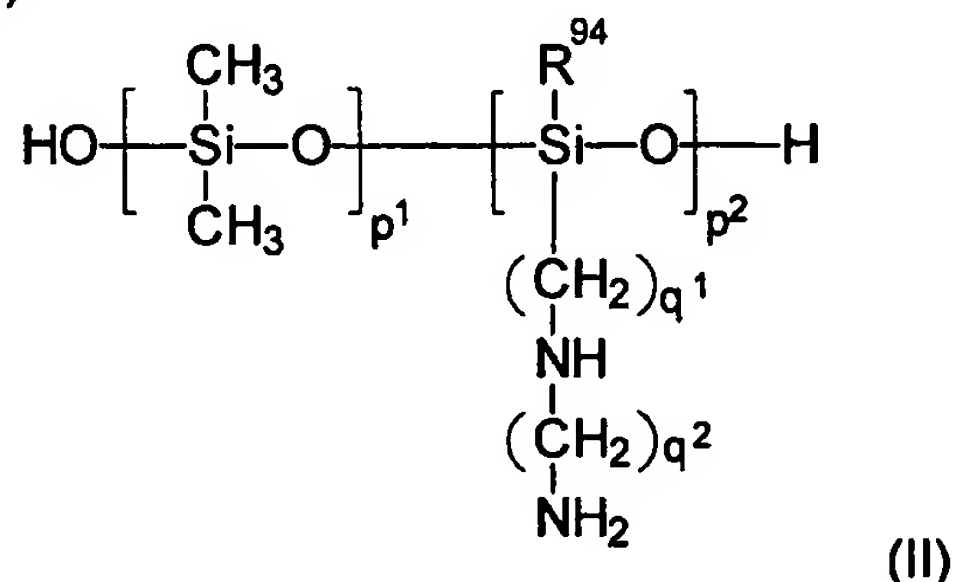
Polyalkylaryl siloxane fluids can also be used and include, for example, polymethylphenylsiloxanes. These siloxanes are available, for example, from the General Electric Company as SF 1075 methyl phenyl fluid or from Dow Corning as 556 Cosmetic Grade Fluid.

Especially preferred, for enhancing the shine characteristics of hair, are highly arylated silicone compounds, such as highly phenylated polyethyl silicone having refractive index of about 1.46 or higher, especially about 1.52 or higher. When these high refractive index silicone compounds are used, they should be mixed with a spreading agent, such as a surfactant or a silicone resin, as described below to decrease the surface tension and enhance the film forming ability of the material.

The silicone compounds that can be used include, for example, a polypropylene oxide modified polydimethylsiloxane although ethylene oxide or mixtures of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide can also be used. The ethylene

oxide and polypropylene oxide level should be sufficiently low so as not to interfere with the dispersibility characteristics of the silicone. These material are also known as dimethicone copolyols.

Other silicone compounds include amino substituted materials. Suitable
5 alkylamino substituted silicone compounds include those represented by the following structure (II)

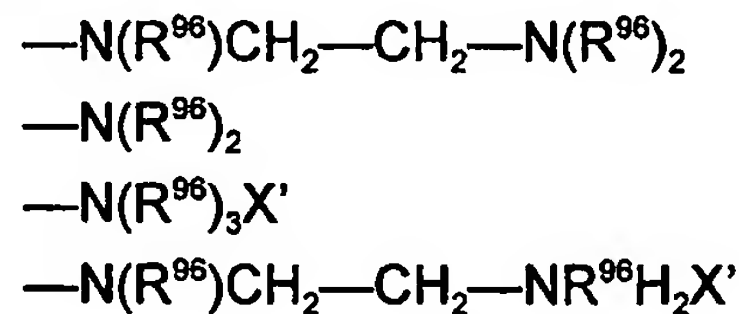


wherein R^{94} is H, CH_3 or OH, p^1 , p^2 , q^1 and q^2 are integers which depend on the molecular weight, the average molecular weight being approximately between
10 5,000 and 10,000. This polymer is also known as "amodimethicone".

Suitable amino substituted silicone fluids include those represented by the formula (III)



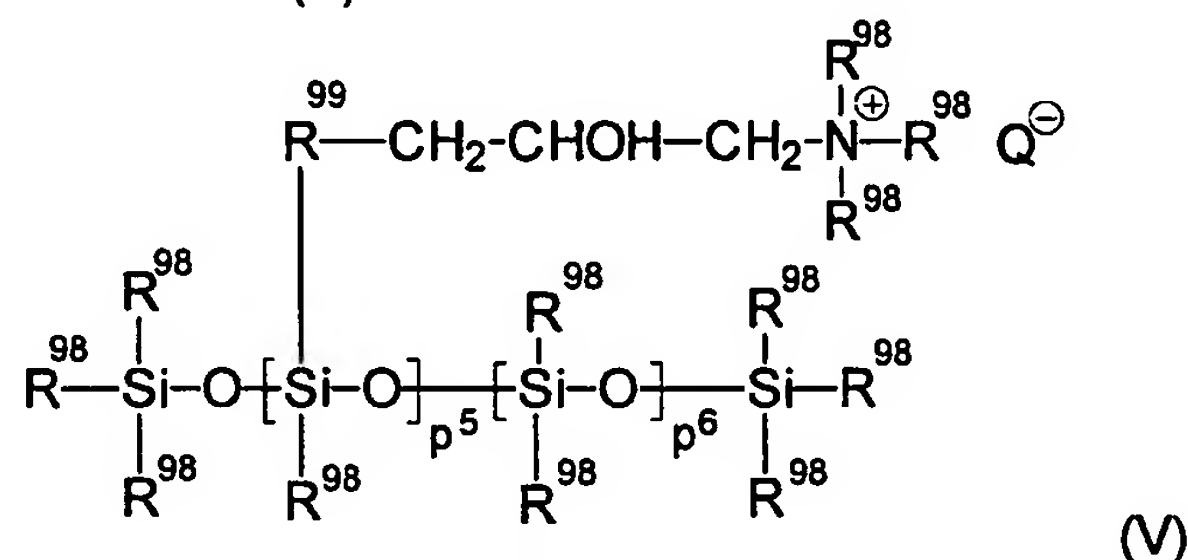
in which G is chosen from the group consisting of hydrogen, phenyl, OH, $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_8$
15 alkyl and preferably methyl; a denotes 0 or an integer from 1 to 3, and preferably equals 0; b denotes 0 or 1 and preferably equals 1; the sum p^3+p^4 is a number from 1 to 2,000 and preferably from 50 to 150, p^3 being able to denote a number from 0 to 1,999 and preferably from 49 to 149 and p^4 being able to denote an integer from 1 to 2,000 and preferably from 1 to 10; R^{97} is a monovalent radical
20 of formula $\text{C}_{q^3}\text{H}_{2q^3}\text{L}$ in which q^3 is an integer from 2 to 8 and L is chosen from the groups



in which R^{96} is chosen from the group consisting of hydrogen, phenyl, benzyl, a saturated hydrocarbon radical, preferably an alkyl radical containing from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, and X' denotes a halide ion.

An especially preferred amino substituted silicone corresponding to formula (II) is the polymer known as "trimethylsilylamodimethicone" wherein R^{94} is CH_3 .

Other amino substituted silicone polymers which can be used are represented by the formula (V):



where R^{98} denotes a monovalent hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 18 carbon atoms, preferably an alkyl or alkenyl radical such as methyl; R^{99} denotes a hydrocarbon radical, preferably a C_1 - C_{18} alkylene radical or a C_1 - C_{18} , and more preferably C_1 - C_8 , alkyleneoxy radical; Q^{\ominus} is a halide ion, preferably chloride; p^5 denotes an average statistical value from 2 to 20, preferably from 2 to 8; p^6 denotes an average statistical value from 20 to 200, and preferably from 20 to 50. A preferred polymer of this class is available from Union Carbide under the name "UCAR SILICONE ALE 56."

References disclosing suitable nonvolatile dispersed silicone compounds include U.S. Patent No. 2,826,551, to Geen; U.S. Patent No. 3,964,500, to Drakoff, issued June 22, 1976; U.S. Patent No. 4,364,837, to Pader; and British Patent No. 849,433, to Woolston. "Silicon Compounds" distributed by Petrarch Systems, Inc., 1984, provides an extensive, though not exclusive, listing of suitable silicone compounds.

The silicone compounds for use herein will preferably have a viscosity of from about 1,000 to about 2,000,000 centistokes at 25°C , more preferably from about 10,000 to about 1,800,000, and even more preferably from about 100,000 to about 1,500,000. The viscosity can be measured by means of a glass capillary viscometer as set forth in Dow Corning Corporate Test Method CTM0004, July 20, 1970. Silicone compound of high molecular weight may be made by emulsion polymerization. Suitable silicone fluids include polyalkyl siloxanes, polyaryl siloxanes, polyalkylaryl siloxanes, polyether siloxane

copolymers, and mixtures thereof. Other nonvolatile silicone compounds having hair conditioning properties can also be used.

Particularly suitable silicone compounds herein are non-volatile silicone oils having a molecular weight of from about 200,000 to about 600,000 such as Dimethicone, and Dimethiconol. These silicone compounds can be incorporated in the composition as silicone oils solutions; the silicone oils being volatile or non-volatile.

Commercially available silicone compounds which are useful herein include Dimethicone with tradename DC345 available from Dow Corning Corporation, Dimethicone gum solutions with tradenames SE 30, SE 33, SE 54 and SE 76 available from General Electric, Dimethiconol with tradenames DCQ2-1403 and DCQ2-1401 available from Dow Corning Corporation, and emulsion polymerized Dimethiconol available from Toshiba Silicone as described in GB application 2,303,857.

15 HIGH MELTING POINT COMPOUND

The compositions of the present invention comprise a high melting point compound. The high melting point compound useful herein have a melting point of at least about 25°C selected from the group consisting of fatty alcohols, fatty acids, fatty alcohol derivatives, fatty acid derivatives, hydrocarbons, steroids, and mixtures thereof. It is understood by the artisan that the compounds disclosed in this section of the specification can in some instances fall into more than one classification, *e.g.*, some fatty alcohol derivatives can also be classified as fatty acid derivatives. However, a given classification is not intended to be a limitation on that particular compound, but is done so for convenience of classification and nomenclature. Further, it is understood by the artisan that, depending on the number and position of double bonds, and length and position of the branches, certain compounds having certain required carbon atoms may have a melting point of less than about 25°C. Such compounds of low melting point are not intended to be included in this section. Nonlimiting examples of the high melting point compounds are found in International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary, Fifth Edition, 1993, and CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Handbook, Second Edition, 1992.

It is believed that these high melting point compounds cover the hair surface and reduce friction, thereby resulting in providing smooth feel on the hair and ease of combing.

35 The high melting point compound is preferably included in the composition

at a level by weight of from about 0.01% to about 5%, more preferably from about 0.1% to about 1%. The weight of the carboxylic acid/carboxylate copolymer is preferably greater than about 0.5 times, more preferably 1.0 times, the weight of the high melting point compound.

5 The fatty alcohols useful herein are those having from about 14 to about 30 carbon atoms, preferably from about 16 to about 22 carbon atoms. These fatty alcohols can be straight or branched chain alcohols and can be saturated or unsaturated. Nonlimiting examples of fatty alcohols include, cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol, and mixtures thereof.

10 The fatty acids useful herein are those having from about 10 to about 30 carbon atoms, preferably from about 12 to about 22 carbon atoms, and more preferably from about 16 to about 22 carbon atoms. These fatty acids can be straight or branched chain acids and can be saturated or unsaturated. Also included are diacids, triacids, and other multiple acids which meet the
15 requirements herein. Also included herein are salts of these fatty acids. Nonlimiting examples of fatty acids include lauric acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, behenic acid, sebacic acid, and mixtures thereof.

 The fatty alcohol derivatives and fatty acid derivatives useful herein include alkyl ethers of fatty alcohols, alkoxylated fatty alcohols, alkyl ethers of
20 alkoxylated fatty alcohols, esters of fatty alcohols, fatty acid esters of compounds having esterifiable hydroxy groups, hydroxy-substituted fatty acids, and mixtures thereof. Nonlimiting examples of fatty alcohol derivatives and fatty acid derivatives include materials such as methyl stearyl ether; the ceteth series of compounds such as ceteth-1 through ceteth-45, which are ethylene glycol ethers
25 of cetyl alcohol, wherein the numeric designation indicates the number of ethylene glycol moieties present; the steareth series of compounds such as steareth-1 through 10, which are ethylene glycol ethers of steareth alcohol, wherein the numeric designation indicates the number of ethylene glycol moieties present; cetareth 1 through cetareth-10, which are the ethylene
30 glycol ethers of cetareth alcohol, *i.e.* a mixture of fatty alcohols containing predominantly cetyl and stearyl alcohol, wherein the numeric designation indicates the number of ethylene glycol moieties present; C₁-C₃₀ alkyl ethers of the ceteth, steareth, and cetareth compounds just described; polyoxyethylene
 thers of behenyl alcohol; ethyl stearate, cetyl stearate, cetyl palmitate, stearyl
35 stearate, myristyl myristate, polyoxyethylene cetyl ether stearate,

polyoxyethylene stearyl ether stearate, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether stearate, ethyleneglycol monostearate, polyoxyethylene monostearate, polyoxyethylene distearate, propyleneglycol monostearate, propyleneglycol distearate, trimethylolpropane distearate, sorbitan stearate, polyglyceryl stearate, glyceryl monostearate, glyceryl distearate, glyceryl tristearate, and mixtures thereof.

Hydrocarbons useful herein include compounds having at least about 20 carbons.

Steroids useful herein include compounds such as cholesterol.

High melting point compounds of a single compound of high purity are preferred. Single compounds of pure fatty alcohols selected from the group of pure cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, and behenyl alcohol are highly preferred. By "pure" herein, what is meant is that the compound has a purity of at least about 90%, preferably at least about 95%. These single compounds of high purity provide good rinsability from the hair when the consumer rinses off the composition.

Commercially available high melting point compounds useful herein include: cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, and behenyl alcohol having tradenames KONOL series available from Shin Nihon Rika (Osaka, Japan), and NAA series available from NOF (Tokyo, Japan); pure behenyl alcohol having tradename 1-DOCOSANOL available from WAKO (Osaka, Japan), various fatty acids having tradenames NEO-FAT available from Akzo (Chicago Illinois, USA), HYSTRENE available from Witco Corp. (Dublin Ohio, USA), and DERMA available from Vevy (Genova, Italy); and cholesterol having tradename NIKKOL AGUASOME LA available from Nikko.

AQUEOUS CARRIER

The compositions of the present invention comprise an aqueous carrier. The level and species of the carrier are selected according to the compatibility with other components, and other desired characteristic of the product.

Carriers useful in the present invention include water and water solutions of lower alkyl alcohols. Lower alkyl alcohols useful herein are monohydric alcohols having 1 to 6 carbons, more preferably ethanol and isopropanol.

Preferably, the aqueous carrier is substantially water. Deionized water is preferably used. Water from natural sources including mineral cations can also be used, depending on the desired characteristic of the product. Generally, the compositions of the present invention comprise from about 20% to about 99%,

preferably from about 40% to about 98%, and more preferably from about 50% to about 98% water.

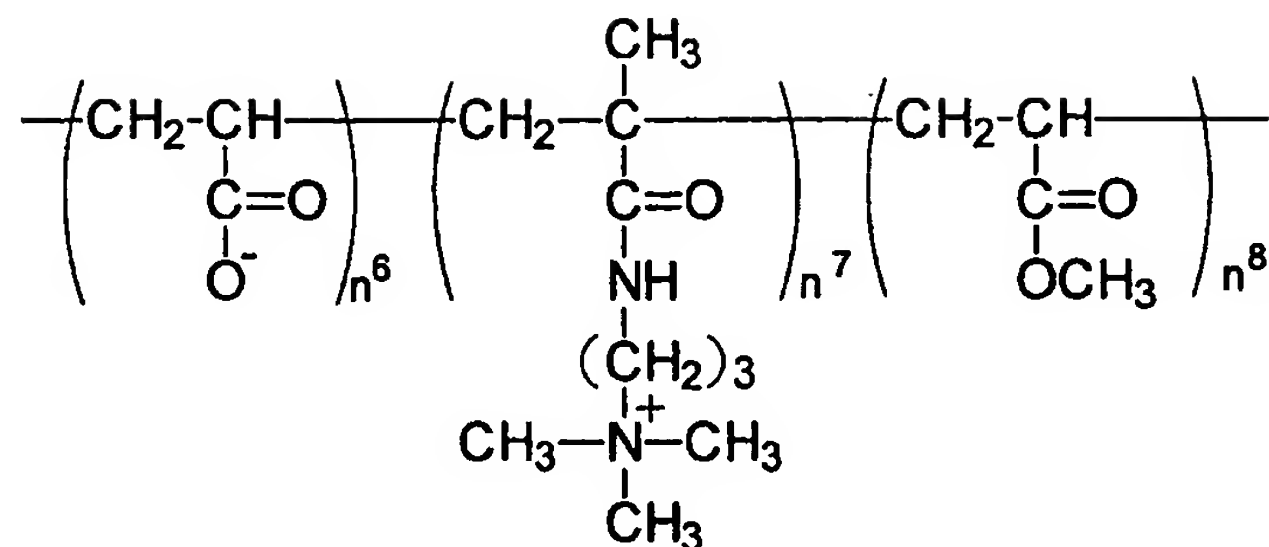
The pH of the present composition is preferably from about 4 to about 9, more preferably from about 4.5 to about 7.5. Buffers and other pH adjusting agents can be included to achieve the desirable pH.

AMPHOTERIC CONDITIONING POLYMER

The compositions of the present invention may further comprise an amphoteric conditioning polymer. The amphoteric conditioning polymers herein are those compatible with the carboxylic acid/carboxylate copolymers and which provide conditioning benefit to the hair. Although some of the amphoteric conditioning polymers herein may have some hair holding or hair fixative properties, such hair holding or hair fixative properties are not a requirement for the amphoteric conditioning polymers herein. The amphoteric conditioning polymers useful herein are those including at least one cationic monomer and at least one anionic monomer; the cationic monomer being quaternary ammonium, preferably dialkyl diallyl ammonium chloride or carboxylamidoalkyl trialkyl ammonium chloride; and the anionic monomer being carboxylic acid. The amphoteric conditioning polymers herein may include nonionic monomers such as acrylamine, methacrylate, or ethacrylate. Further, the amphoteric conditioning polymers useful herein do not contain betanized monomers.

The composition of the present invention preferably comprises the amphoteric conditioning polymer at a level by weight of from about 0.01% to about 10%, more preferably from about 0.1% to about 5%.

Useful herein are polymers with the CTFA name Polyquaternium 22, Polyquaternium 39, and Polyquaternium 47. Such polymers are, for example, copolymers consisting of dimethyldiallyl ammonium chloride and acrylic acid, terpolymers consisting of dimethyldiallyl ammonium chloride and acrylamide, and terpolymers consisting of acrylic acid methacrylamidopropyl trimethylammonium chloride and methyl acrylate such as those of the following formula wherein the ratio of $n^6:n^7:n^8$ is 45:45:10:



Highly preferred commercially available amphoteric conditioning polymers herein include Polyquaternium 22 with tradenames MERQUAT 280, MERQUAT 295, Polyquaternium 39 with tradenames MERQUAT PLUS 3330, MERQUAT PLUS 3331, and Polyquaternium 47 with tradenames MERQUAT 2001, MERQUAT 2001N, all available from Calgon Corporation.

Also useful herein are polymers resulting from the copolymerisation of a vinyl monomer carrying at least one carboxyl group, such as acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, maleic acid, itaconic acid, fumaric acid, crotonic acid, or alphachloroacrylic acid, and a basic monomer which is a substituted vinyl compound containing at least one basic nitrogen atom, such as dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylates and acrylates and dialkylaminoalkylmethacrylamides and acrylamides.

Also useful herein are polymers containing units derived from:

- i) at least one monomer chosen from amongst acrylamides or methacrylamides substituted on the nitrogen by an alkyl radical,
- ii) at least one acid comonomer containing one or more reactive carboxyl groups, and
- iii) at least one basic comonomer, such as esters, with primary, secondary and tertiary amine substituents and quaternary ammonium substituents, of acrylic and methacrylic acids, and the product resulting from the quaternisation of dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate with dimethyl or diethyl sulfate.

The N-substituted acrylamides or methacrylamides which are most particularly preferred are the groups in which the alkyl radicals contain from 2 to 12 carbon atoms, especially N-ethylacrylamide, N-tert.-butylacrylamide, N-tert.-octylacrylamide, N-octylacrylamide, N-decylacrylamide and N-dodecylacrylamide and also the corresponding methacrylamides. The acid comonomers are chosen

more particularly from amongst acrylic, methacrylic, crotonic, itaconic, maleic and fumaric acids and also the alkyl monoesters of maleic acid or fumaric acid in which alkyl has 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

The preferred basic comonomers are aminoethyl, butylaminoethyl, N,N'-
5 dimethylaminoethyl and N-tert.-butylaminoethyl methacrylates.

Commercially available amphoteric conditioning polymers herein include octylacrylamine/acrylates/butylaminoethyl methoacrylate copolymers with the tradenames AMPHOMER, AMPHOMER SH701, AMPHOMER 28-4910, AMPHOMER LV71, and AMPHOMER LV47 supplied by National Starch &
10 Chemical.

HUMECTANT

The compositions of the present invention may further comprise a humectant. The humectants herein are selected from the group consisting of polyhydric alcohols, water soluble alkoxyated nonionic polymers, and mixtures
15 thereof. The humectants herein are preferably used at levels by weight of the composition of from about 0.1% to about 20%, more preferably from about 0.5% to about 5%.

Polyhydric alcohols useful herein include glycerin, sorbitol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, hexylene glycol, ethoxylated glucose, 1, 2-hexane diol, hexanetriol, dipropylene glycol, erythritol, trehalose, diglycerin, xylitol, maltitol,
20 maltose, glucose, fructose, sodium chondroitin sulfate, sodium hyaluronate, sodium adenosin phosphate, sodium lactate, pyrrolidone carbonate, glucosamine, cyclodextrin, and mixtures thereof.

Water soluble alkoxyated nonionic polymers useful herein include
25 polyethylene glycols and polypropylene glycols having a molecular weight of up to about 1000 such as those with CTFA names PEG-200, PEG-400, PEG-600, PEG-1000, and mixtures thereof.

Commercially available humectants herein include: glycerin with tradenames STAR and SUPEROL available from The Procter & Gamble
30 Company, CRODEROL GA7000 available from Croda Universal Ltd., PRECERIN series available from Unichema, and a same tradename as the chemical name available from NOF; propylene glycol with tradename LEXOL PG-865/855 available from Inolex, 1,2-PROPYLENE GLYCOL USP available from BASF; sorbitol with tradenames LIPONIC series available from Lipo,
35 SORBO, ALEX, A-625, and A-641 available from ICI, and UNISWEET 70,

UNISWEET CONC available from UPI; dipropylene glycol with the same tradename available from BASF; diglycerin with tradename DIGLYCEROL available from Solvay GmbH; xylitol with the same tradename available from Kyowa and Eizai; maltitol with tradename MALBIT available from Hayashibara, sodium chondroitin sulfate with the same tradename available from Freeman and Bioiberica, and with tradename ATOMERGIC SODIUM CHONDROITIN SULFATE available from Atomergic Chemetals; sodium hyaluronate with tradenames ACTIMOIST available from Active Organics, AVIAN SODIUM HYALURONATE series available from Intergen, HYALURONIC ACID Na available from Ichimaru Pharcos; sodium adenosin phosphate with the same tradename available from Asahikasei, Kyowa, and Daiichi Seiyaku; sodium lactate with the same tradename available from Merck, Wako, and Showa Kako, cyclodextrin with tradenames CAVITRON available from American Maize, RHODOCAP series available from Rhone-Poulenc, and DEXPEARL available from Tomen; and polyethylene glycols with the tradename CARBOWAX series available from Union Carbide.

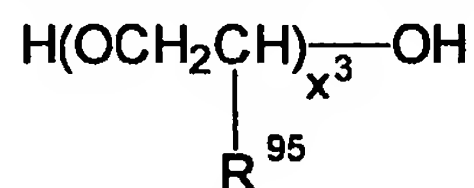
ADDITIONAL VISCOSITY MODIFIER

The compositions of the present invention may further comprise an additional viscosity modifier. The additional viscosity modifiers herein are water soluble or water miscible polymers, have the ability to increase the viscosity of the composition, and are compatible with the carboxylic acid/carboxylate copolymers. The additional viscosity modifier is selected so that the composition of the present composition has a suitable viscosity, preferably from about 1,000 cps to about 100,000 cps, more preferably from about 2,000 cps to about 50,000cps. If such a viscosity is achieved without the additional viscosity modifier, the additional viscosity modifier may not be necessary. The viscosity herein can be suitably measured by Brookfield RVT at 20rpm at 20°C using either spindle #4, 5, 6 or 7 depending on the viscosity and the characteristic of the composition. The additional viscosity modifiers herein are preferably used at levels by weight of the composition of from about 0.001% to about 5%, more preferably from about 0.05% to about 3%.

Additional viscosity modifiers useful herein include anionic polymers and nonionic polymers. Useful herein are vinyl polymers such as cross linked acrylic acid polymers with the CTFA name Carbomer, cellulose derivatives and modified cellulose polymers such as methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl

cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, nitro cellulose, sodium cellulose sulfate, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, crystalline cellulose, cellulose powder, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinyl alcohol, guar gum, hydroxypropyl guar gum, xanthan gum, arabia gum, tragacanth, galactan, carob gum, guar gum, karaya gum, carragheenin, pectin, agar, quince seed (*Cydonia oblonga* Mill), starch (rice, corn, potato, wheat), algae colloids (algae extract), microbiological polymers such as dextran, succinoglucan, pulleran, starch-based polymers such as carboxymethyl starch, methylhydroxypropyl starch, alginic acid-based polymers such as sodium alginate, alginic acid propylene glycol esters, acrylate polymers such as sodium polyacrylate, polyethylacrylate, polyacrylamide, polyethyleneimine, and inorganic water soluble material such as bentonite, aluminum magnesium silicate, laponite, hectonite, and anhydrous silicic acid.

Polyalkylene glycols having a molecular weight of more than about 1000 are useful herein. Useful are those having the following general formula:



wherein R^{95} is selected from the group consisting of H, methyl, and mixtures thereof. When R^{95} is H, these materials are polymers of ethylene oxide, which are also known as polyethylene oxides, polyoxyethylenes, and polyethylene glycols. When R^{95} is methyl, these materials are polymers of propylene oxide, which are also known as polypropylene oxides, polyoxypropylenes, and polypropylene glycols. When R^{95} is methyl, it is also understood that various positional isomers of the resulting polymers can exist. In the above structure, x^3 has an average value of from about 1500 to about 25,000, preferably from about 2500 to about 20,000, and more preferably from about 3500 to about 15,000. Other useful polymers include the polypropylene glycols and mixed polyethylene-polypropylene glycols, or polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymer polymers. Polyethylene glycol polymers useful herein are PEG-2M wherein R^{95} equals H and x^3 has an average value of about 2,000 (PEG-2M is also known as Polyox WSR[®] N-10, which is available from Union Carbide and as PEG-2,000); PEG-5M wherein R^{95} equals H and x^3 has an average value of about 5,000 (PEG-5M is also known as Polyox WSR[®] N-35 and Polyox WSR[®] N-80, both available from Union Carbide and as PEG-5,000 and Polyethylene Glycol 300,000); PEG-7M wherein R^{95} equals H and x^3 has an average value of about 7,000 (PEG-7M is also known as Polyox WSR[®] N-750 available from Union

Carbide); PEG-9M wherein R⁹⁵ equals H and x3 has an average value of about 9,000 (PEG 9-M is also known as Polyox WSR® N-3333 available from Union Carbide); and PEG-14 M wherein R⁹⁵ equals H and x3 has an average value of about 14,000 (PEG-14M is also known as Polyox WSR® N-3000 available from Union Carbide).

Commercially available additional viscosity modifiers highly useful herein include Carbomers with tradenames Carbopol 934, Carbopol 940, Carbopol 950, Carbopol 980, and Carbopol 981, all available from B. F. Goodrich Company, acrylates/steareth-20 methacrylate copolymer with tradename ACRY SOL 22 available from Rohm and Hass, nonoxynyl hydroxyethylcellulose with tradename AMERCELL POLYMER HM-1500 available from Amerchol, methylcellulose with tradename BENECEL, hydroxyethyl cellulose with tradename NATROSOL, hydroxypropyl cellulose with tradename KLUCEL, cetyl hydroxyethyl cellulose with tradename POLYSURF 67, all supplied by Hercules, ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide based polymers with tradenames CARBOWAX PEGs, POLYOX WASRs, and UCON FLUIDS, all supplied by Amerchol.

VISIBLE PARTICLE

The compositions of the present invention may further comprise a visible particle. By definition, a visible particle is a particle which can be distinctively detected as an individual particle by the naked eye when comprised in the present composition, and which is stable in the present composition. The visible particle can be of any size, shape, or color, according to the desired characteristic of the product, so long as it is distinctively detected as an individual particle by the naked eye. Generally, the visible particle has an average diameter of from about 50µm to about 3000µm, preferably from about 100µm to about 1000µm, more preferably from about 300µm to about 1000µm. By stable, it is meant that the visible particles are not disintegrated, agglomerated, or separated under normal shelf conditions. In one preferred embodiment of the present invention, the composition is substantially transparent. In such an embodiment, the visible particles provide a highly suitable aesthetic benefit. What is generally meant by transparent, is that a black substance having the size of a 1cm X 1cm square can be detected by the naked eye through 1cm thickness of the present composition.

The visible particles herein are used at levels of from about 0.01% to about 5% by weight of the composition.

The visible particle herein comprises a structural material and preferably an encompassed material.

The structural material provides a certain strength to the visible particle so that they retain their distinctively detectable structure in the present composition under normal shelf conditions. In one preferred embodiment, the structural material further can be broken and disintegrated with very little shear on the hand with the fingers upon use.

Visible particles useful herein include capsules, shelled particles, beads, pellets, droplets, pills, caplets, tablets, grains, flakes, powders and granules. The visible particles can be solid or liquid, filled or un-filled, so long as they are stable in the present composition. The structural material used for making the visible particles varies depending on the compatibility with other components, as well as material, if any, to be encompassed in the visible particles. Exemplary materials for making the visible particles herein include: polysaccharide and saccharide derivatives such as crystalline cellulose, cellulose acetate, cellulose acetate butyrate, cellulose acetate phthalate, cellulose nitrate, ethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose phthalate, methyl cellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, gum acacia (gum arabic), agar, agarose, maltodextrin, sodium alginate, calcium alginate, dextran, starch, galactose, glucosamine, cyclodextrin, chitin, amylose, amylopectin, glycogen, laminaran, lichenan, curdlan, inulin, levan, pectin, mannan, xylan, alginic acid, arabic acid, glucommannan, agarose, agarpectin, prophyran, carrageenen, fucoidan, glycosaminoglycan, hyaluronic acid, chondroitin, peptidoglycan, lipopolysaccharide, guar gum, starch, and starch derivatives; oligosaccharides such as sucrose, lactose, maltose, uronic acid, muramic acid, cellobiose, isomaltose, planteose, melezitose, gentianose, maltotriose, stachyose, glucoside and polyglucoside; monosaccharides such as glucose, fructose, and mannose; synthetic polymers such as acrylic polymers and copolymers including polyacrylamide, poly(alkyl cyanoacrylate), and poly(ethylene-vinyl acetate), and carboxyvinyl polymer, polyamide, poly(methyl vinyl ether-maleic anhydride), poly(adipyl-L-lysine), polycarbonate, polyterephthalamide, polyvinyl acetate phthalate, poly(terephthaloyl-L-lysine), polyarylsulfone, poly(methylmethacrylate), poly(ϵ -caprolactone), polyvinylpyrrolidone, polydimethylsiloxane, polyoxyethylene, polyester, polyglycolic acid, polylactic acid, polyglutamic acid,

polylysine, polystyrene, poly(styrene-acrylonitrile), polyimide, and poly(vinyl alcohol); and other material such as fat, fatty acid, fatty alcohol, milk solids, molasses, gelatin, gluten, albumin, shellac, caseinate, bees wax, carnauba wax, spermaceti wax, hydrogenated tallow, glycerol monopalmitate, glycerol dipalmitate, hydrogenated castor oil, glycerol monostearate, glycerol distearate, glycerol tristearate, 12-hydroxystearyl alcohol, protein, and protein derivatives; and mixtures thereof. Components herein may be described in other sections as useful components for the present composition. The components herein, however, are substantially used to make the structure of the visible particles, and are not dissolved or dispersed in the bulk of the present composition under normal shelf conditions.

Highly preferable structural material herein comprises components selected from the group consisting of polysaccharides and their derivatives, saccharides and their derivatives, oligosaccharides, monosaccharides, and mixtures thereof, still preferably, components from the above mentioned group wherein components having various water solubility are selected. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the structural material is made of components selected from the group consisting of cellulose, cellulose derivatives, saccharides, and mixtures thereof.

The visible particle herein may encompass, contain, or be filled with an encompassed material. Such encompassed material can be water soluble or water insoluble, and comprise components such as: vitamins, amino acids, proteins and protein derivatives, herbal extracts, pigments, dyes, antimicrobial agents, chelating agents, UV absorbers, optical brighteners, silicone compounds, perfumes, humectants which are generally water soluble, additional conditioning agents which are generally water insoluble, and mixtures thereof. In one embodiment, water soluble components are preferred encompassed material. In another embodiment, components selected from the group consisting of vitamins, amino acids, proteins, protein derivatives, herbal extracts, and mixtures thereof are preferred encompassed material. In yet another embodiment, components selected from the group consisting of vitamin E, pantothenyl ethyl ether, panthenol, Polygonum multiflori extracts, and mixtures thereof are preferred encompassed material.

Vitamins and amino acids useful as encompassed material herein include: water soluble vitamins such as vitamin B1, B2, B6, B12, C, pantothenic acid,

pantothenyl ethyl ether, panthenol, biotin, and their derivatives, water soluble amino acids such as asparagine, alanin, indole, glutamic acid and their salts, water insoluble vitamins such as vitamin A, D, E, and their derivatives, water insoluble amino acids such as tyrosine, tryptamine, and their salts.

5 Pigments useful as encompassed material herein include inorganic, nitroso, monoazo, disazo, carotenoid, triphenyl methan, triaryl methane, xanthene, quinoline, oxazine, azine, anthraquinone, indigoid, thionindigoid, quinacridone, phthalocianine, botanical, natural colors, including: water soluble components such as those having C. I. Names: Acid Red 18, 26, 27, 33, 51, 52,
10 87, 88, 92, 94, 95, Acid Yellow 1, 3, 11, 23, 36, 40, 73, Food Yellow 3, Food Green 3, Food blue 2, Food Red 1, 6, Acid Blue 5, 9, 74, Pigment Red 57-1, 53(Na), Basic Violet 10, Solvent Red 49, Acid orange 7, 20, 24, Acid Green 1, 3, 5, 25, Solvent Green 7, Acid Violet 9, 43; water insoluble components such as those having C. I. Names: Pigment Red 53(Ba), 49(Na), 49(Ca), 49(Ba), 49(Sr),
15 57, Solvent Red 23, 24, 43, 48, 72, 73, Solvent Orange 2, 7, Pigment Red 4, 24, 48, 63(Ca)3, 64, Vat Red 1, Vat blue 1, 6, Pigment Orange 1, 5, 13, Solvent Yellow 5, 6, 33, Pigment Yellow 1, 12, Solvent Green 3, Solvent Violet 13, Solvent Blue 63, Pigment Blue 15, titanium dioxides, chlorophyllin copper complex, ultramarines, aluminum powder, bentonite, calcium carbonate, barium
20 sulfate, bismuthine, calcium sulfate, carbon black, bone black, chromic acid, cobalt blue, gold, ferric oxides, hydrated ferric oxide, ferric ferrocyanide, magnesium carbonate, manganous phosphate, silver, and zinc oxides.

Antimicrobial agents useful as encompassed material include those useful as cosmetic biocides and antidandruff agents including: water soluble
25 components such as piroctone olamine, water insoluble components such as 3,4,4'- trichlorocarbanilide (trichlosan), triclocarban and zinc pyrithione.

Chelating agents useful as encompassed material include: 2,2'-dipyridylamine; 1,10-phenanthroline {o-phenanthroline}; di-2-pyridyl ketone; 2,3-bis(2-pyridyl) pyrazine; 2,3-bis(2-pyridyl)-5,6-dihydropyrazine; 1,1'-
30 carbonyldiimidazole; 2,4-bis(5,6-diphenyl-1,2,4-triazine-3-yl)pyridine; 2,4,6-tri(2-pyridyl)-1,3,5-triazine; 4,4'-dimethyl-2,2'dipyridyl; 2,2'-biquinoline; di-2-pyridyl glyoxal {2,2'-pyridil}; 2-(2-pyridyl)benzimidazole; 2,2'-bipyrazine; 3-(2-pyridyl)5,6-diphenyl-1,2,4-triazine; 3-(4-phenyl-2-pyridyl)-5-phenyl-1,2,4-triazine; 3-(4-phenyl-2-pyridyl)-5,6-diphenyl-1,2,4-triazine; 2,3,5,6-tetrakis-(2'-pyridyl)-
35 pyrazine; 2,6-pyridinedicarboxylic acid; 2,4,5-trihydroxypyrimidine; phenyl 2-

pyridyl ketoxime; 3-amino-5,6-dimethyl-1,2,4-triazine; 6-hydroxy-2-phenyl-3(2H)-pyridazinone; 2,4-pteridinediol {lumazine}; 2,2'-dipyridyl; and 2,3-dihydroxypyridine.

Useful silicone compounds, humectants, additional conditioning agents, UV absorbers, optical brighteners, and herbal extracts for encompassed material are the same as those exemplified in other portions of the specification. The components herein, however, are substantially retained within the breakable visible particles, and are substantially not dissolved in the bulk of the present composition under normal shelf conditions.

Particularly useful commercially available visible particles herein are those with tradenames Unisphere and Unicerin available from Induchem AG (Switzerland), and Confetti Dermal Essentials available from United-Guardian Inc. (NY, USA). Unisphere and Unicerin particles are made of microcrystalline cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, lactose, vitamins, pigments, and proteins. Upon use, the Unisphere and Unicerin particles can be disintegrated with very little shear on the hand with the fingers with practically no resistance, and readily dissolve in the composition.

UV ABSORBER

The compositions of the present invention may further comprise a UV (ultraviolet) absorber. UV absorbers are particularly useful for compositions of the present invention which are substantially transparent. The UV absorbers herein are preferably used at levels by weight of the composition of from about 0.01% to about 10%.

UV absorbers useful herein can be water soluble or water insoluble, including: p-aminobenzoic acid, its salts and its derivatives (ethyl, isobutyl, glyceryl esters; p-dimethylaminobenzoic acid); anhranilates (i.e., o-aminobenzoates; methyl, menthyl, phenyl, benzyl, phenylethyl, linalyl, terpinyl, and cyclohexenyl esters); salicylates (amyl, phenyl, benzyl, menthyl, glyceryl, and dipropyleneglycol esters); cinnamic acid derivatives (menthyl and benzyl esters, -phenyl cinnamonnitrile; butyl cinnamoyl pyruvate; trihydroxycinnamic acid derivatives (esculetin, methylesculetin, daphnetin, and the glucosides, esculin and daphnin); dibenzalacetone and benzalacetophenone; naphtholsulfonates (sodium salts of 2-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic and of 2-naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acids); dihydroxy-naphthoic acid and its salts; o-and p-Hydroxybiphenyldisulfonates; quinine salts (bisulfate, sulfate, chloride, oleate, and tannate); quinoline

derivatives (8-hydroxyquinoline salts, 2-phenylquinoline); hydroxy- or methoxy-substituted benzophenones; uric and vilouric acids; tannic acid and its derivatives (e.g., hexaethylether); (butyl carbityl) (6-propyl piperonyl) ether; hydroquinone; benzophenones (oxybenzene, sulisobenzene, dioxybenzene, benzo-resorcinol, 2,2',4,4'-Tetrahydroxybenzophenone, 2,2'-Dihydroxy-4,4'-dimethoxybenzophenone, octabenzene); 4-Isopropylidibenzoylmethane; butylmethoxydibenzoylmethane; etocrylene; and 4-isopropyl-di-benzoylmethane. Of these, 2-ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate, 4,4'-t-butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane, 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone, octyldimethyl p-aminobenzoic acid, digalloyltriolate, 2,2-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone ethyl 4-[bis(hydroxypropyl)]aminobenzoate, 2-ethylhexyl 2-cyano-3,3-diphenylacrylate, 2-ethylhexylsalicylate, glyceryl p-aminobenzoate, 3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexylsalicylate, methylanthranilate, p-dimethyl-aminobenzoic acid or aminobenzoate, 2-ethylhexyl p-dimethylamino-benzoate, 2-phenylbenzimidazole-5-sulfonic acid, 2-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-5-sulfonicbenzoxazoic acid and mixtures thereof. Preferred sunscreens useful in the compositions of the present invention are 2-ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate, butylmethoxydibenzoylmethane, 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone, octyldimethyl p-aminobenzoic acid and mixtures thereof.

20 OPTICAL BRIGHTENER

The compositions of the present invention may further comprise an optical brightener. Optical brighteners are compounds which absorb ultraviolet light and re-emit the energy in the form of visible light. Specifically, the optical brighteners useful herein have an absorption, preferably a major absorption peak, between a wavelength of about 1nm and about 420nm, and an emission, preferably a major emission peak, between a wavelength of about 360nm and about 830nm; wherein the major absorption peak has a shorter wavelength than the major emission peak. More preferably, the optical brighteners useful herein have a major absorption peak between a wavelength of about 200nm and about 420nm, and a major emission peak between a wavelength of about 400nm and about 780nm. Optical brighteners may or may not have minor absorption peaks in the visible range between a wavelength of about 360nm and about 830nm. Optical brighteners can be described by other names in the art and in other industries, such as fluorescent whitening agents, fluorescent brighteners, and fluorescent dyes.

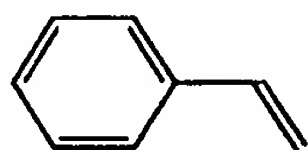
When applied to hair via suitable vehicles, optical brighteners herein provide benefits to the hair in three areas. First, optical brighteners herein alter the color of the hair by emitting light in the visible range. Second, optical brighteners herein enhance the shine of the hair by emitting light in the visible range. Third, optical brighteners herein protect the hair from ultraviolet light by absorbing ultraviolet light.

Optical brighteners in general are based on the structures of aromatic and heteroaromatic systems which provide these unique characteristics. The optical brighteners useful in the present invention can be water soluble and water insoluble, and can be classified according to their base structures, as described hereafter. Preferable optical brighteners herein include polystyrylstilbenes, triazinstilbenes, hydroxycoumarins, aminocoumarins, triazoles, pyrazolines, oxazoles, pyrenes, porphyrins, and imidazoles.

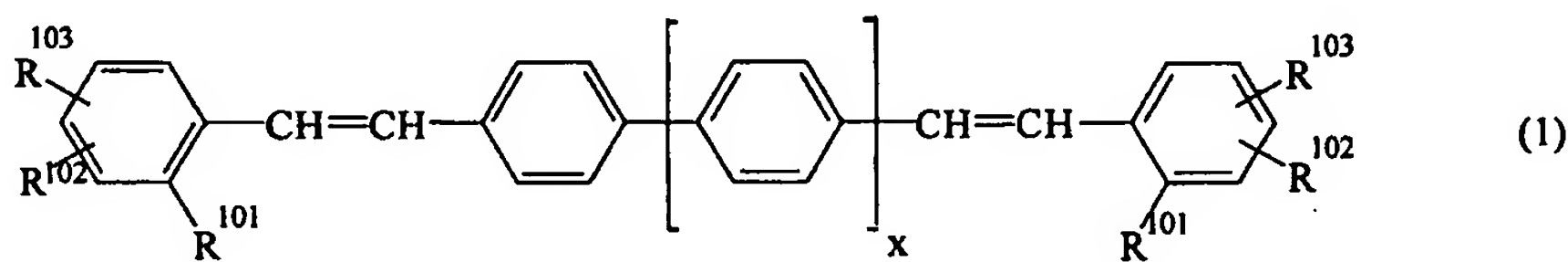
The optical brighteners useful herein are preferably used at levels by weight of the composition of from about 0.001% to about 10%.

Polystyrylstilbenes

Polystyrylstilbenes are a class of compounds having two or more of the following base structure:

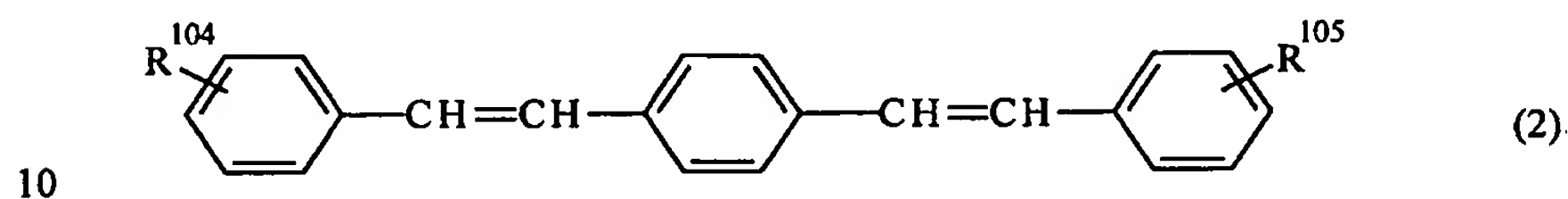


Polystyrylstilbenes useful in the present invention include those having formulae (1), (2) and (3):

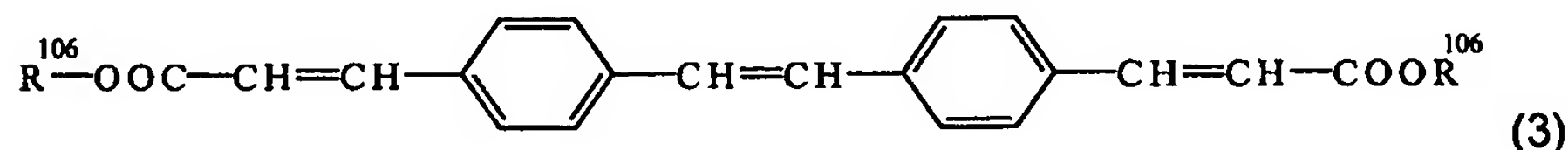


wherein R^{101} is H, OH, SO_3M , $COOM$, OSO_3M , $OPO(OH)OM$, wherein M is H, Na, K, Ca, Mg, ammonium, mono-, di-, tri- or tetra- C_1 - C_{30} -alkylammonium, mono-, di- or tri- C_1 - C_{30} -hydroxyalkylammonium or ammonium that is di- or tri-substituted with by a mixture of C_1 - C_{30} -alkyl and C_1 - C_{30} -hydroxyalkyl groups; or $SO_2N(C_1-C_{30}\text{-alkyl})_2$, $O(-C_1-C_{30}\text{-alkyl})$, CN, Cl, $COO(C_1-C_{30}\text{-alkyl})$,

CON(C₁-C₃₀-alkyl)₂ or O(CH₂)₃N⁺(CH₃)₂X⁻ wherein X⁻ is an anion of a chloride, bromide, iodide, formate, acetate, propionate, glycolate, lactate, acrylate, methanephosphonate, phosphite, dimethyl or diethyl phosphite anion; CN, or alkyl of 1 to 30 carbons, R¹⁰² and R¹⁰³, independently, are H, SO₃M wherein M is as previously defined; and x is 0 or 1; wherein the compound has a trans-coplanar orientation or cis-coplanar orientation; preferably x is 1, R¹⁰¹ is SO₃Na and R¹⁰² and R¹⁰³ are H; wherein the compound has a trans-coplanar orientation;



wherein R¹⁰⁴ and R¹⁰⁵, independently, are CN, COO(C₁-C₃₀-alkyl), CONHC₁-C₄-alkyl, or CON(C₁-C₄-alkyl)₂, wherein the compound has a trans-coplanar orientation or cis-coplanar orientation; preferably R¹⁰⁴ and R¹⁰⁵ is 2-cyano, wherein the compound has a trans-coplanar orientation; and



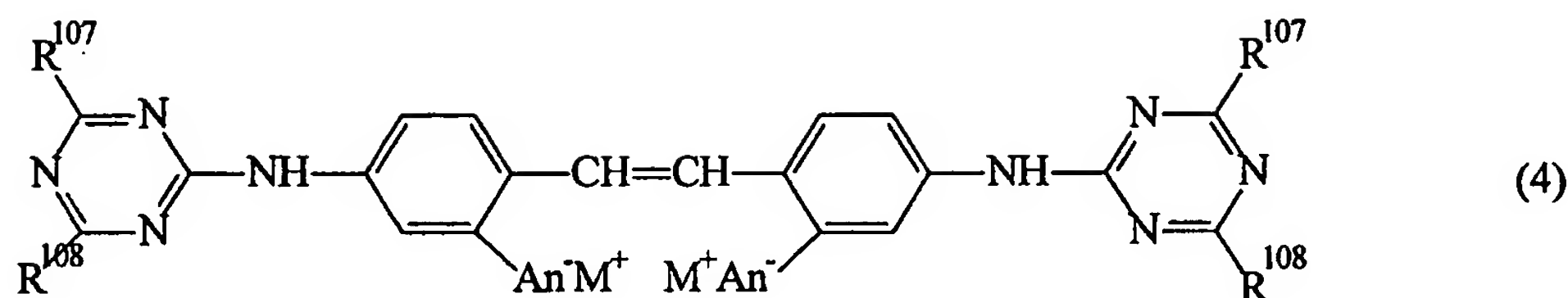
wherein each R¹⁰⁶, independently, is H, or alkyl of 1 to 30 carbons; and wherein the compound has a trans-coplanar orientation or cis-coplanar orientation, preferably a trans-coplanar orientation.

Suitable polystyrylstilbenes include disodium-1, 4'-bis(2-sulfostryryl) bisphenyl (C.I. Fluorescent Brightener 351) with tradename Tinopal CBS-X available from Ciba Specialty Chemicals, 1,4-bis(2-cyanostyryl)benzene (C.I. Fluorescent Brightener 199) with tradename Ultraphor RN available from BASF.

Triazinstilbenes

Triazinstilbenes are a class of compounds having both triazin and stilbene structures in the same molecule.

Triazinstilbenes useful in the present invention include those having formulae (4):

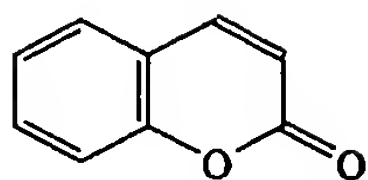


wherein R^{107} and R^{108} , independently, are phenylamino, mono- or disulfonated phenylamino, morpholino, $N(CH_2CH_2OH)_2$, $N(CH_3)(CH_2CH_2OH)$, NH_2 , $N(C_1$
 5 C_4 -alkyl) $_2$, OCH_3 , Cl , $NH-(CH_2)_{1-4}SO_3H$ or $NH-(CH_2)_{1-4}OH$; An^- is an anion of a carboxylate, sulfate, sulfonate, or phosphate, and M is as previously defined, wherein the compound has a trans-coplanar orientation or cis-coplanar orientation; preferably R^{107} is 2, 5-disulfophenylamino and each R^{108} is morpholino; or each R^{107} is 2, 5-disulfophenylamino and each R^{108} is
 10 $N(C_2H_5)_2$; or each R^{107} is 3-sulfophenyl and each R^{108} is $NH(CH_2CH_2OH)$ or $N(CH_2CH_2OH)_2$; or each R^{107} is 4-sulfophenyl and each R^{108} is $N(CH_2CH_2OH)_2$; and in each case, the sulfo group is SO_3M in which M is sodium; wherein the compound has a trans-coplanar orientation.

Suitable triazinstilbenes include 4,4'-bis-[(4-anilino-6-bis(2-
 15 hydroxyethyl)amino-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]stilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid with tradename Tinopal UNPA-GX available from Ciba Specialty Chemicals, 4,4'-bis-[(4-anilino-6-morpholine-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]stilbene-2,2'-disodium sulfonate with tradename Tinopal AMS-GX available from Ciba Specialty Chemicals, 4,4'-bis-[(4-anilino-6-(2-hydroxyethyl)methyl amino-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]stilbene-
 20 2,2'-disodium sulfonate with tradename Tinopal 5BM-GX available from Ciba Specialty Chemicals, 4,4'-bis-[(4,6-dianilino-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]stilbene-2,2'-disodium sulfonate, 4,4'-bis-[(4-anilino-6-methylamino-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]stilbene-2,2'-disodium sulfonate, 4,4'-bis-[(4-anilino-6-ethylamino-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]stilbene-2,2'-disodium sulfonate, and 4,4'-bis(4-phenyl-1,2,3-
 25 triazol-2-yl)stilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid.

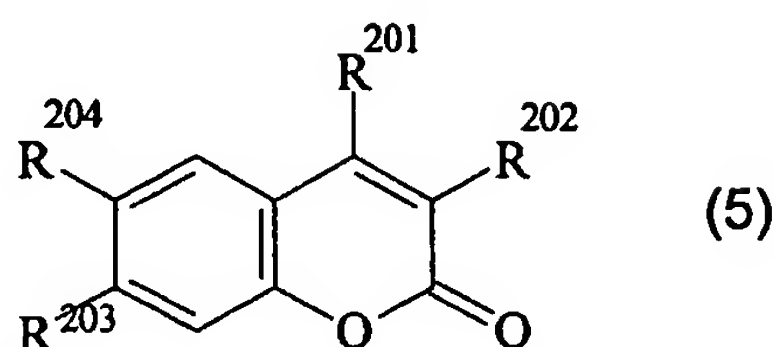
Hydroxycoumarins

Hydroxycoumarins are a class of compounds having the following base coumarin structure and having at least one hydroxy moiety:

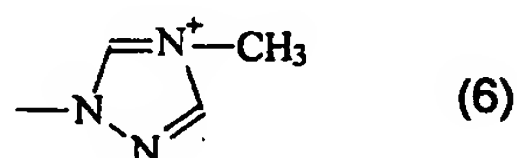


Hydroxycoumarins useful in the present invention include those having formulae (5):

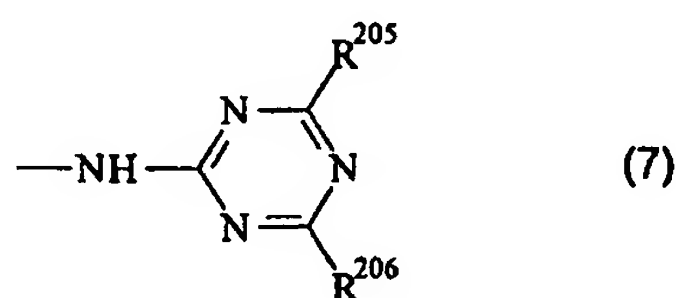
5



wherein R²⁰¹ is H, OH, Cl, CH₃, CH₂COOH, CH₂SO₃H, CH₂OSO₃H, or CH₂OPO(OH)OH, R²⁰² is H, phenyl, COO-C₁-C₃₀-alkyl, glucose, or a group of
10 formula (6):



and R²⁰³ is OH, or O-C₁-C₃₀-alkyl, and R²⁰⁴ is OH or O-C₁-C₃₀ alkyl,
15 glycoside, or a group of the following formula (7):



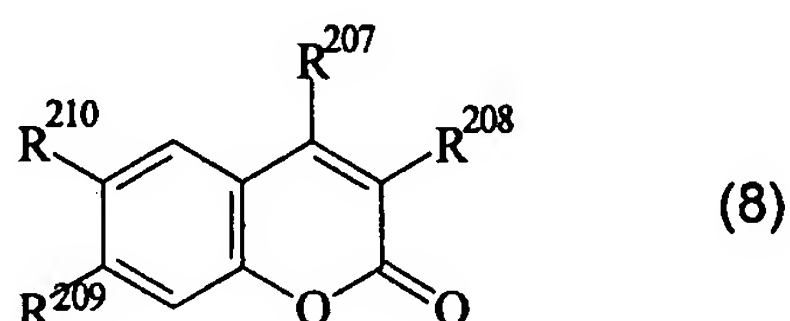
wherein R²⁰⁵ and R²⁰⁶ are independently, phenylamino, mono- or disulfonated
20 phenylamino, morpholino, N(CH₂CH₂OH)₂, N(CH₃)(CH₂CH₂OH), NH₂, N(C₁-C₃₀-alkyl)₂, OCH₃, Cl, NH-(CH₂)₁₋₄SO₃H or NH-(CH₂)₁₋₄OH.

Suitable hydroxycoumarins include 6,7-dihydroxycoumarin available from Wako Chemicals, 4-methyl-7-hydroxycoumarin available from Wako Chemicals, 4-methyl-6,7-dihydroxycoumarin available from Wako Chemicals, esculin
25 available from Wako Chemicals, and umbelliferone (4-hydroxycoumarin) available from Wako Chemicals.

Aminocoumarins

Aminocoumarins are a class of compounds having the base coumarin structure and having at least one amino moiety.

Aminocoumarins useful in the present inventions include those having
5 formulae (8):

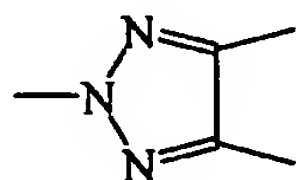


wherein R^{207} is H, Cl, CH_3 , CH_2COOH , CH_2SO_3H , CH_2OSO_3H , or
10 $CH_2OPO(OH)OH$, R^{208} is H, phenyl, or $COOC_1-C_{30}$ alkyl, and R^{209} and R^{210}
are independently H, NH_2 , $N(C_1-C_{30}alkyl)_2$, $NHC_1-C_{30}alkyl$, or $NHCOC_1-$
 $C_{30}alkyl$.

Suitable aminocoumarins include 4-methyl-7,7'-diethylamino coumarin
with tradename Calcofluor-RWP available from BASF, 4-methyl-7,7'-
15 dimethylamino coumarin with tradename Calcofluor-LD available from BASF.

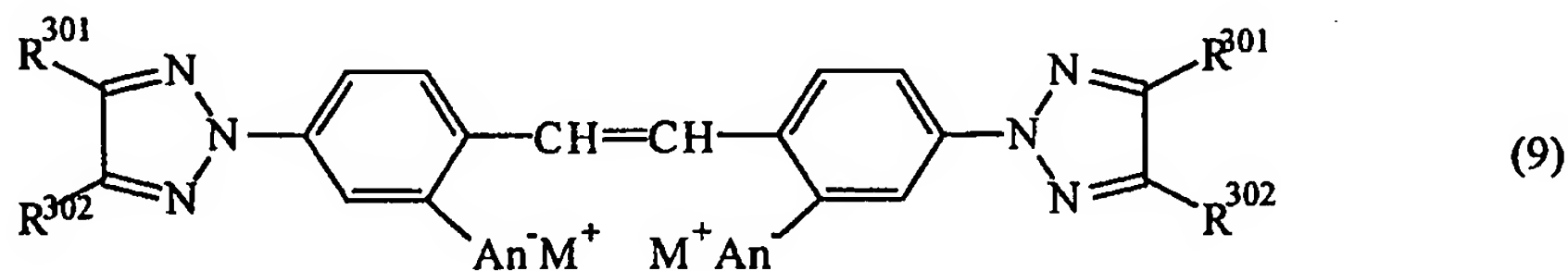
Triazoles

Triazoles are a class of compounds having the following base structure:



20

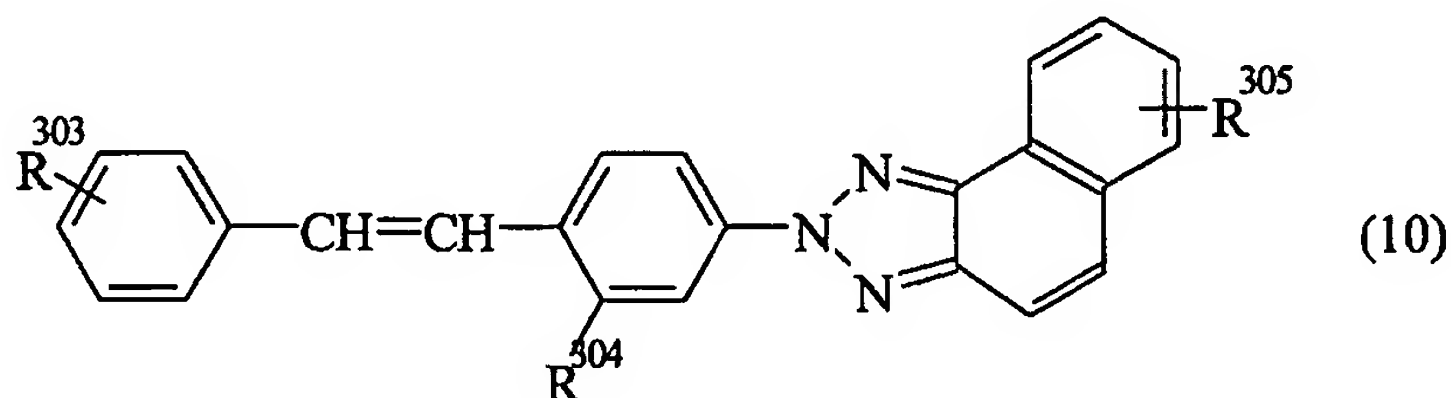
Triazoles useful in the present inventions include those having formulae
(9) through (12) and (15) through (20):



25

wherein R^{301} and R^{302} , independently, are H, $C_1-C_{30}alkyl$, phenyl or
monosulfonated phenyl; An^- and M are as previously defined, wherein the

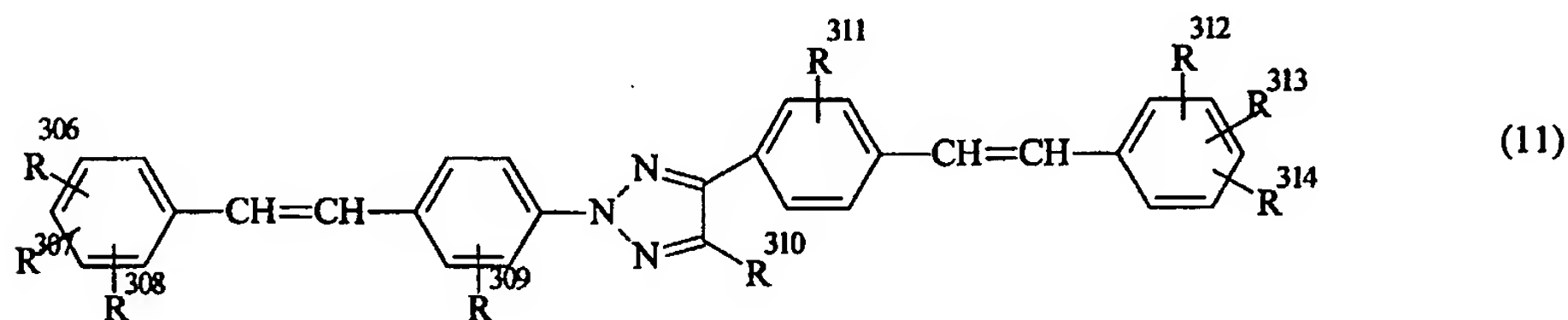
compound has a trans-coplanar orientation or cis-coplanar orientation; preferably R^{301} is phenyl, R^{302} is H and M is sodium; wherein the compound has a trans-coplanar orientation;



5

wherein R^{303} is H or Cl; R^{304} is SO_3M , $SO_2N(C_1-C_{30}\text{-alkyl})_2$, $SO_2O\text{-phenyl}$ or CN; R^{305} is H, SO_3M , $COOM$, OSO_3M , or $OPO(OH)OM$; and M is as previously defined, wherein the compound has a trans-coplanar orientation or cis-coplanar orientation; preferably R^{303} and R^{305} are H and R^{304} is SO_3M in which M is Na; wherein the compound has a trans-coplanar orientation;

10



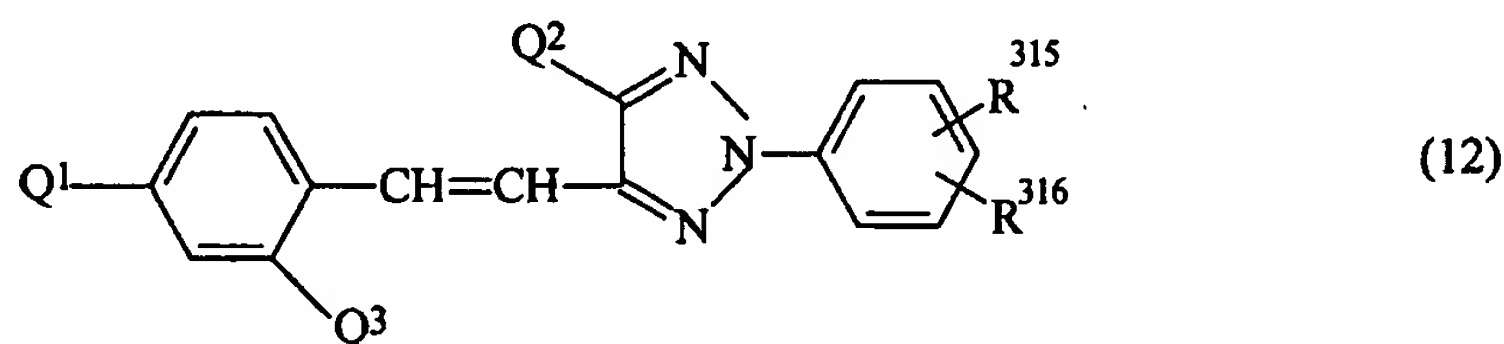
wherein each of R^{306} and R^{312} independently represents H, a sulfonic acid group or the salts, esters or amides thereof, a carboxylic acid group or the salts, esters or amides thereof, a cyano group, a halogen atom, an unsubstituted or substituted alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, alkyl, alkoxy, aralkyl, aryl, aryloxy, aralkoxy or cycloalkyl radical, an unsubstituted or substituted 5-membered heterocyclic ring containing 2 to 3 nitrogen atoms or one oxygen atom and 1 or 2 nitrogen atoms, or together with R^{307} and R^{313} they represent a methylenedioxy, ethylenedioxy, methylenoxymethylenoxy, trimethylene, tetramethylene, propenylene, butenylene or butadienylene radical, each of R^{307} and R^{313} independently represents H, a sulfonic acid group or the salts, esters or amides thereof, a carboxylic acid group or the salts, esters or amides thereof, a cyano group, a halogen atom, an unsubstituted or substituted alkyl or alkoxy radical, or together with R^{306} and R^{312} represent a methylenedioxy, ethylenedioxy,

15

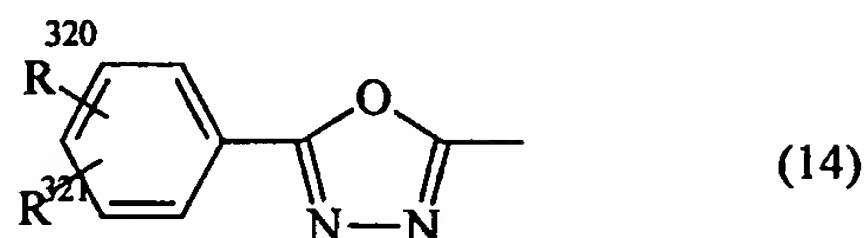
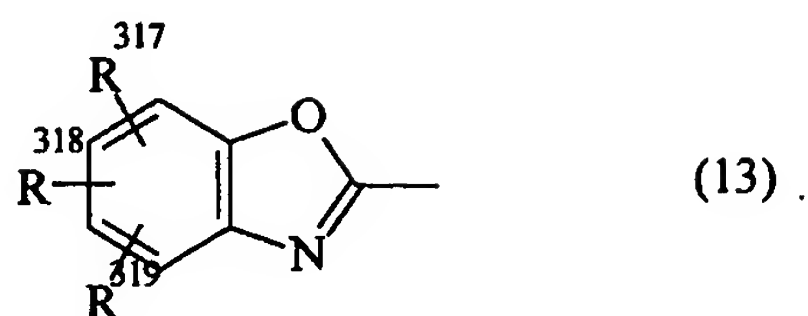
20

25

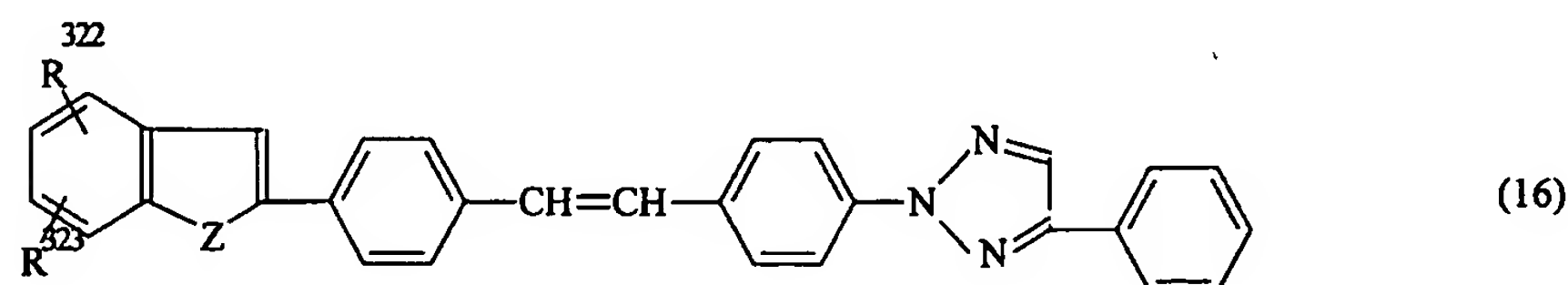
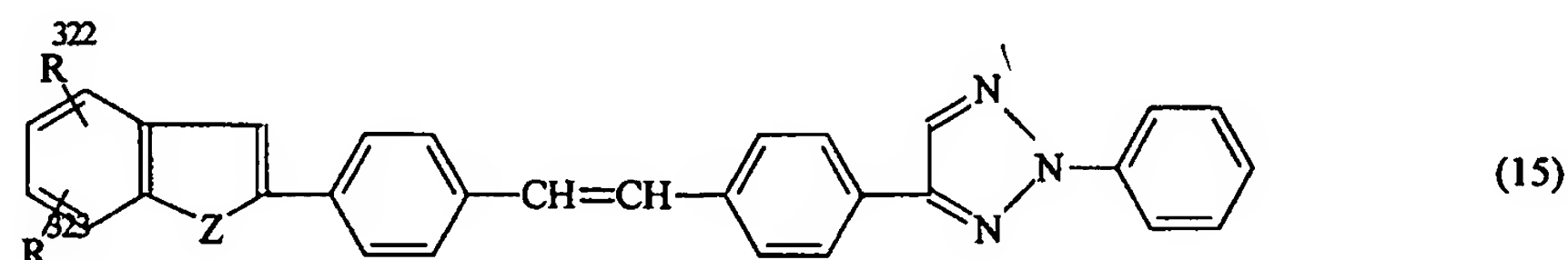
methylenoxymethylenoxy, trimethylene, tetramethylene, propenylene, butenylene or butadienylene radical, each of R³⁰⁸ and R³¹⁴ independently represents H, a halogen atom or an unsubstituted or substituted alkyl radical, each of R³⁰⁹ and R³¹¹ independently represents H, a halogen atom, a cyano group a sulonic acid group or the salts, esters or amides thereof, or a carboxylic acid group or the salts, esters or amides thereof, and R³¹⁰ independently represents H, a halogen atom, a cyano group a sulfonic acid group or the salts, alkyl radicals preferably by hydroxy, alkoxy of 1 to 30 carbon atoms, cyano, halogen, carboxy, sulfonic acid groups, carbalkoxy having 1 to 30 carbon atoms in the alkoxy moiety, phenyl or phenoxy; alkoxy radicals can be substituted by hydroxy, alkoxy of 1 to 30 carbon atoms, cyano, halogen, carboxy, carbalkoxy having 1 to 30 carbon atoms in the alkoxy moiety, phenyl or phenoxy; phenyl, phenylalkyl or phenoxy radicals can be substituted by halogen, cyano, carboxy, carbalkoxy having 1 to 30 carbon atoms in the alkoxy moiety, sulfo, or alkyl or alkoxy each of 1 to 30 carbon atoms; wherein the compound has a trans-coplanar orientation or cis-coplanar orientation; possible cycloalkyl radicals are preferably cyclohexyl and cyclopentyl radicals which can be substituted by alkyl of 1 to 30 carbon atoms; possible 5-membered heterocyclic rings are v-triazole, oxazole or 1, 3, 4- oxdiazole radicals which can contain as substituents alkyl radicals of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, halogen, phenyl, carboxy, carbalkoxy having 1 to 30 carbon atoms in the alkoxy moiety, cyano, benzyl, alkoxy of 1 to 30 carbon atoms, phenoxy or sulfo, whilst two adjacent substituents of the triazole and oxazole radicals together are able to form a substituted or unsubstituted fused benzene nucleus; wherein the compound has a trans-coplanar orientation;



wherein Q¹ denotes one of the ring systems (13) or (14);

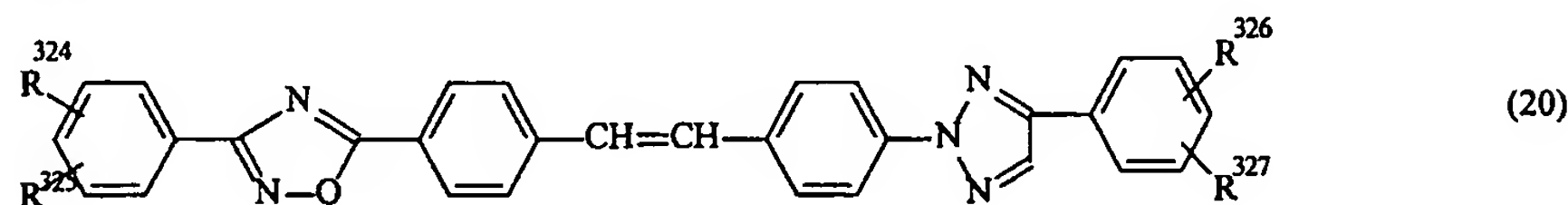
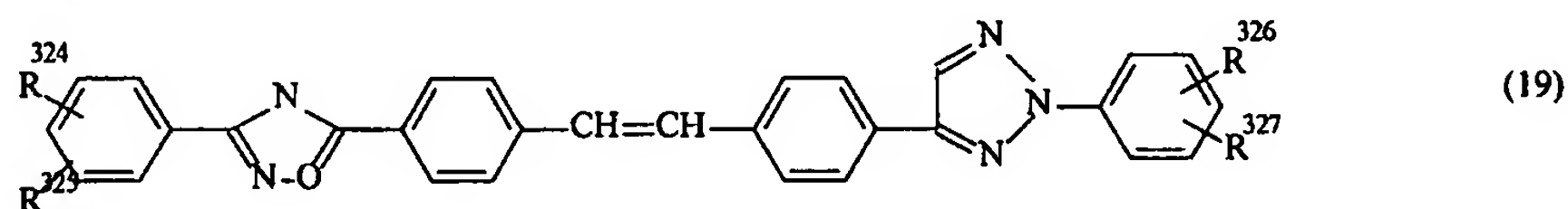
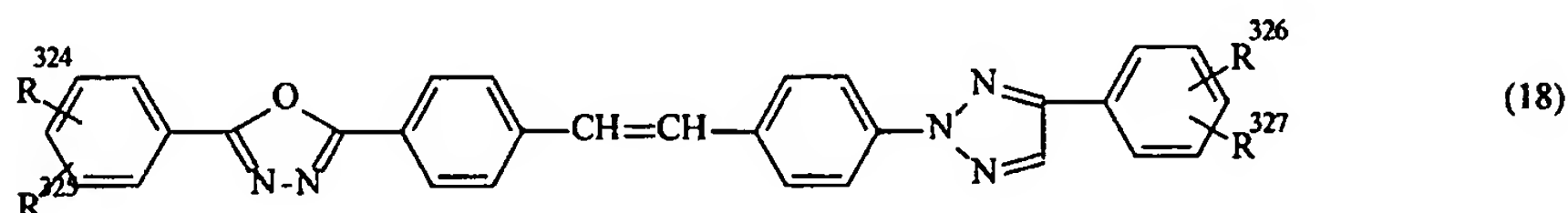
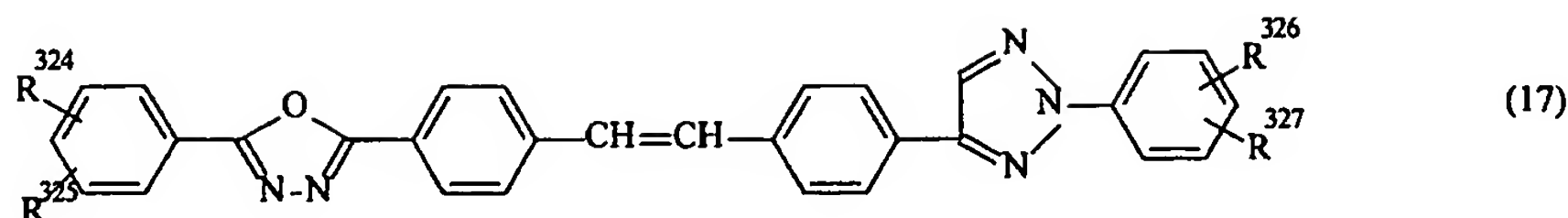


and wherein R³¹⁷ denotes H, alkyl with 1 to 30 carbon atoms, cyclohexyl,
 5 phenylalkyl with C₁-C₃₀ carbon atoms in the alkyl part, phenyl, alkoxy with 1 to
 30 carbon atoms, or Cl, or, conjointly with R³¹⁸, denotes alkylene with 3 to 30
 carbon atoms, R³¹⁸ denotes H or alkyl with 1 to 30 carbon atoms or, conjointly
 with R³¹⁷, denotes alkylene with 3 to 30 carbon atoms, R³¹⁹ denotes H or
 methyl, R³²⁰ denotes H, alkyl with 1 to 30 carbon atoms, phenyl, alkoxy with 1 to
 10 30 carbon atoms, or Cl, or, conjointly with R³²¹, denotes a fused benzene ring,
 R³²¹ denotes H or Cl or conjointly with R³²⁰, denotes a fused benzene ring,
 R³¹⁵ denotes H, alkyl with 1 to 30 carbon atoms, alkoxy with 1 to 30 carbon
 atoms or Cl, R³¹⁶ denotes H or Cl, Q² denotes H, Cl alkyl with 1 to 30 carbon
 atoms or phenyl and Q³ denotes H or Cl; wherein the compound has a trans-
 15 coplanar orientation or cis-coplanar orientation, preferably a trans-coplanar
 orientation;



20

wherein R³²² denotes H, Cl, methyl, phenyl, benzyl, cyclohexyl or methoxy,
 R³²³ denotes H or methyl and Z denotes O or S; wherein the compound has a
 trans-coplanar orientation or cis-coplanar orientation, preferably a trans-coplanar
 orientation; and

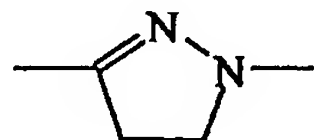


wherein R³²⁴ denotes H, Cl, alkyl with 1 to 30 carbon atoms, phenylalkyl with 1 to 30 carbon atoms, phenyl or alkoxy with 1 to 30 carbon atoms, or R³²⁴ conjointly with R³²⁵ denotes a fused benzene radical, R³²⁵ denotes H or methyl or R³²⁵ conjointly with R³²⁴ denotes a fused benzene radical, R³²⁶ denotes H, alkyl with 1 to 30 carbon atoms, alkoxy with 1 to 30 carbon atoms, Cl, carbalkoxy with 1 to 30 carbon atoms or alkylsulfonyl with 1 to 30 carbon atoms and R³²⁷ denotes H, Cl, methyl or methoxy; wherein the compound has a trans-coplanar orientation or cis-coplanar orientation, preferably a trans-coplanar orientation.

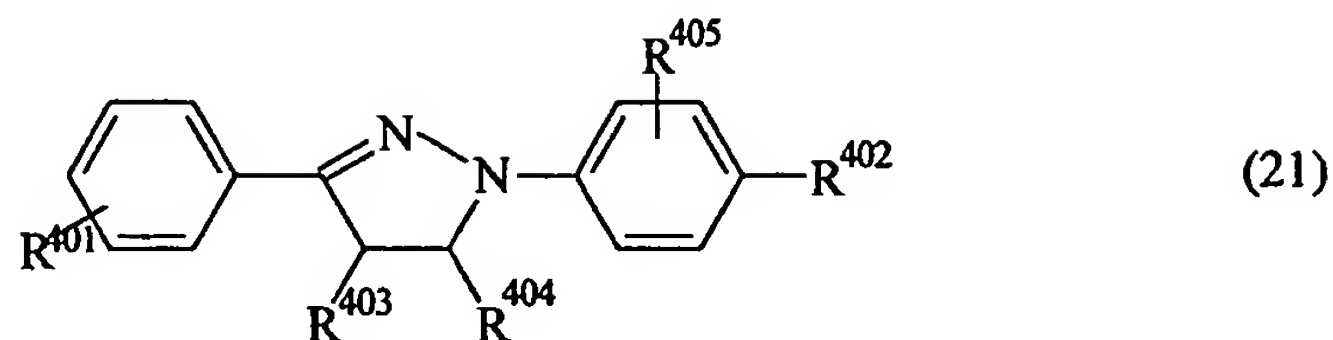
Suitable triazoles include 2-(4-styryl-3-sulfophenyl)-2H-naphtho[1,2-d] triazole (C.I. Fluorescent Brightener 46) with tradename Tinopal RBS available from Ciba Specialty Chemicals.

Pyrazolines

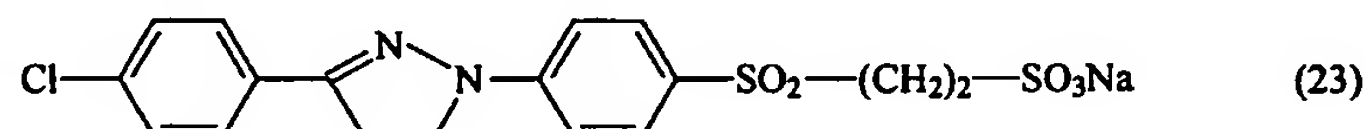
Pyrazolines are a class of compounds having the following base structure:



Pyrazolines useful in the present invention include those having formulae (21) through (23):



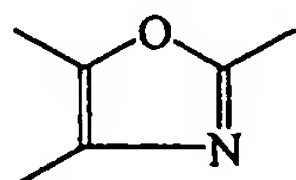
wherein R⁴⁰¹ is H, Cl or N(C₁-C₃₀-alkyl)₂, R⁴⁰² is H, Cl, SO₃M, SO₂NH₂, SO₂NH-(C₁-C₃₀alkyl), COO-C₁-C₃₀alkyl, SO₂-C₁-C₃₀alkyl, SO₂NH(CH₂)₁₋₄N⁺(CH₃)₃ or SO₂(CH₂)₁₋₄N⁺H(C₁-C₃₀-alkyl)₂An⁻, R⁴⁰³ and R⁴⁰⁴ are the same or different and each is H, C₁-C₃₀alkyl or phenyl and R⁴⁰⁵ is H or Cl; and An⁻ and M are as previously defined, preferably R⁴⁰¹ is Cl, R⁴⁰² is SO₂CH₂CH₂N⁺H(C₁-C₄-alkyl)₂An⁻ in which An⁻ is phosphite and R⁴⁰³, R⁴⁰⁴ and R⁴⁰⁵ are each H; and formulae (22) and (23) shown below.



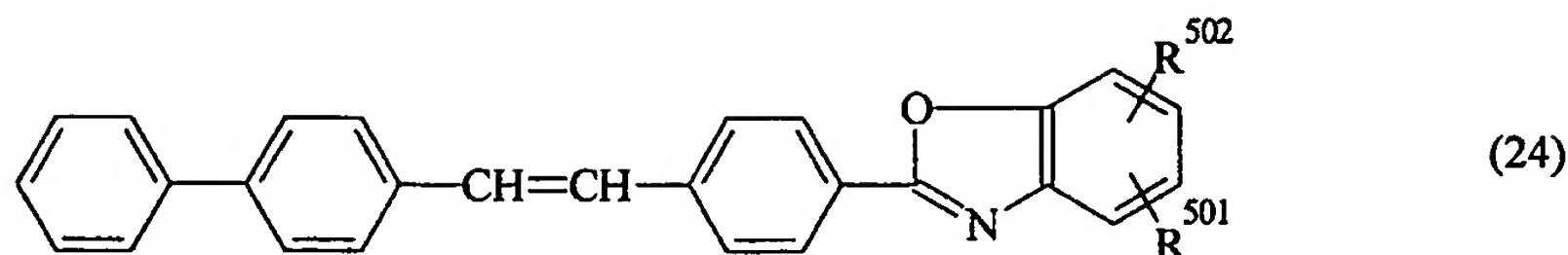
Suitable pyrazolines include 1-(4-amidosulfonylphenyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-pyrazoline (C.I. Fluorescent Brightener 121) with tradename Blankophor DCB available from Bayer, 1-[4-(2-sulfoethylsulfonyl)phenyl]-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-pyrazoline, 1-[4-(2-sulfoethylsulfonyl)phenyl]-3-(3,4-dichloro-6-methylphenyl)-2-pyrazoline, 1-<4-{N-[3-(N,N,N-trimethylammonio)propyl]-amidosulfonyl}phenyl>-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-pyrazoline methylsulfate, and 1-<4-{2-[1-methyl-2-(N,N-dimethylamino)ethoxy]ethylsulfonyl}phenyl>-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-pyrazoline methylsulfate.

Oxazoles

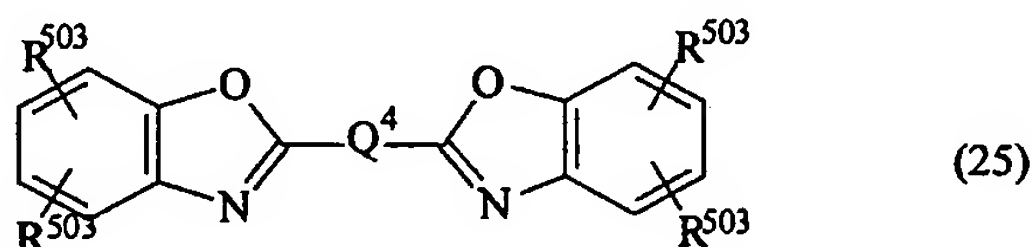
Oxazoles are a class of compounds having the following base structure:



Oxazoles useful in the present inventions include those having formulae (24), (25), (26) and (27):

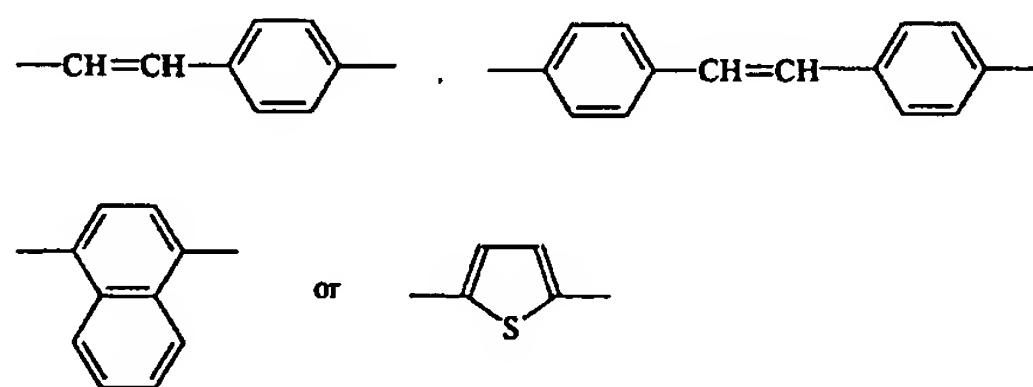


wherein R^{501} and R^{502} , independently, are H, Cl, C_1 - C_{30} alkyl or SO_2 - C_1 - C_{30} -alkyl, wherein the compound has a trans-coplanar orientation or cis-coplanar orientation; preferably R^{501} is 4- CH_3 and R^{502} is 2- CH_3 wherein the compound has a trans-coplanar orientation;



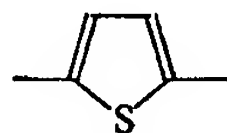
10

wherein R^{503} , independently, is H, $C(CH_3)_3$, $C(CH_3)_2$ -phenyl, C_1 - C_{30} alkyl or COO - C_1 - C_{30} alkyl, preferably H and Q^4 is $-CH=CH-$;

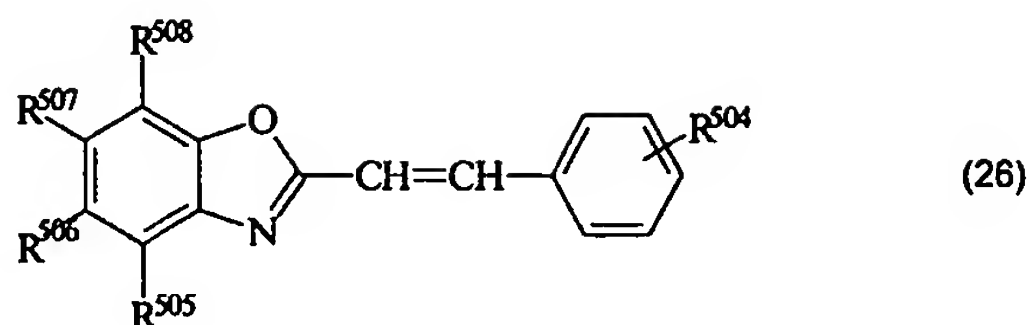


15

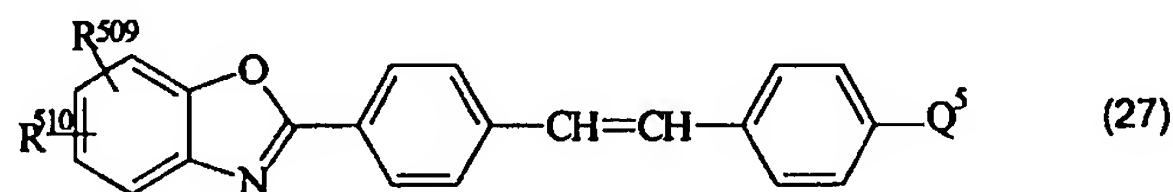
preferably



or one group R^{503} in each ring is 2-methyl and the other R^{503} is H and Q^4 is $-CH=CH-$; or one group R^{503} in each ring is 2- $C(CH_3)_3$ and the other R^{503} is H; wherein the compound has a trans-coplanar orientation or cis-coplanar orientation, preferably a trans-coplanar orientation;

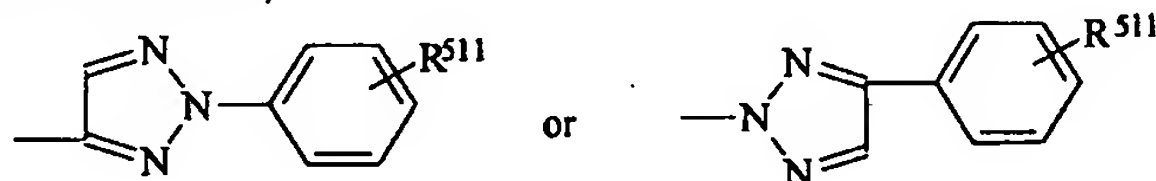


wherein R⁵⁰⁴ is CN, Cl, COO-C₁-C₃₀alkyl or phenyl; R⁵⁰⁵ and R⁵⁰⁶ are the
atoms required to form a fused benzene ring or R⁵⁰⁶ and R⁵⁰⁸, independently,
5 are H or C₁-C₃₀alkyl; and R⁵⁰⁷ is H, C₁-C₃₀alkyl or phenyl; wherein the
compound has a trans-coplanar orientation or cis-coplanar orientation; preferably
R⁵⁰⁴ is a 4-phenyl group and each of R⁵⁰⁵ to R⁵⁰⁸ is H; wherein the compound
has a trans-coplanar orientation; and



10

wherein R⁵⁰⁹ denotes H, Cl, alkyl with 1 to 30 carbon atoms, cyclohexyl,
phenylalkyl with 1 to 3 carbon atoms in the alkyl part, phenyl or alkoxy with 1 to
30 carbon atoms, R⁵¹⁰ denotes H or alkyl with 1 to 30 carbon atoms, and Q⁵
15 denotes a radical;

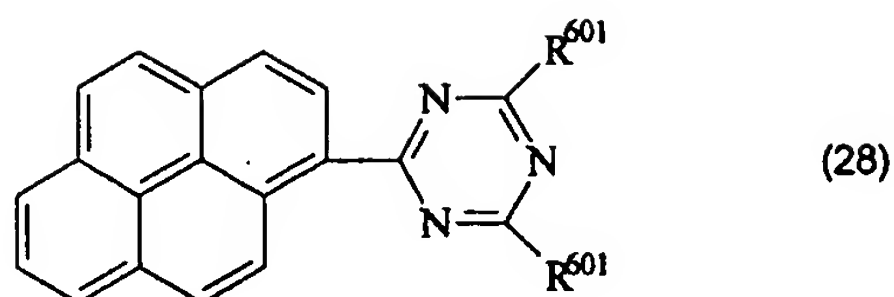


wherein R⁵¹¹ represents H, alkyl with 1 to 30 carbon atoms, alkoxy with 1 to 30
carbon atoms, Cl, carbalkoxy with 1 to 30 carbon atoms, unsubstituted sulfamoyl
20 or sulfamoyl which is monosubstituted or disubstituted by alkyl or hydroxyalkyl
with 1 to 30 carbon atoms or represents alkylsulfonyl with 1 to 30 carbon atoms;
wherein the compound has a trans-coplanar orientation or cis-coplanar
orientation, preferably a trans-coplanar orientation.

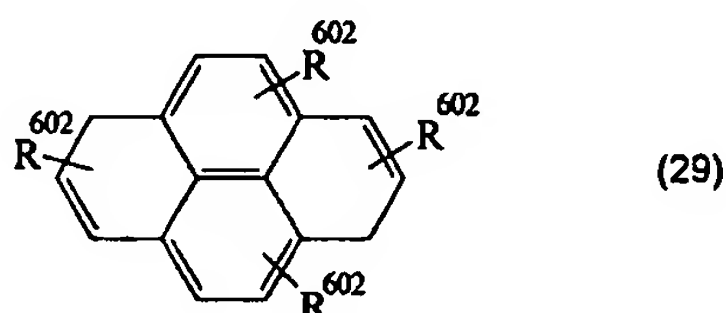
Suitable oxazoles include 4,4'-bis(5-methylbenzoxazol-2-yl)stilbene, and
25 2-(4-methoxycarbonylstyryl)benzoxazole.

Pyrenes

Pyrenes useful in the present invention include those having formulae (28)
and (29):



wherein each R⁶⁰¹, independently, is C₁-C₃₀alkoxy; preferably methoxy; and



5

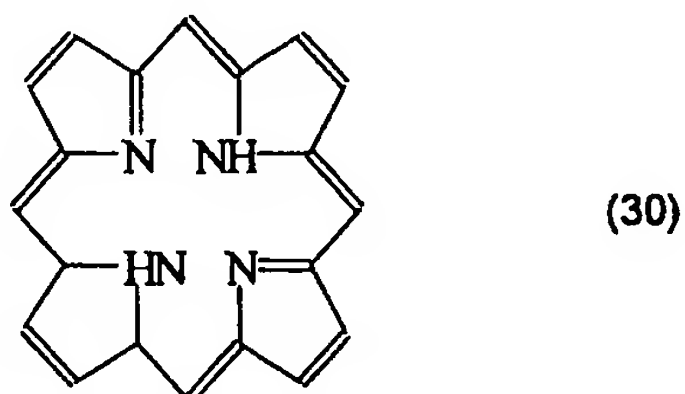
wherein each R⁶⁰², independently, is H, OH, or SO₃M, wherein M is as previously defined, sulfonated phenylamino, or anilino.

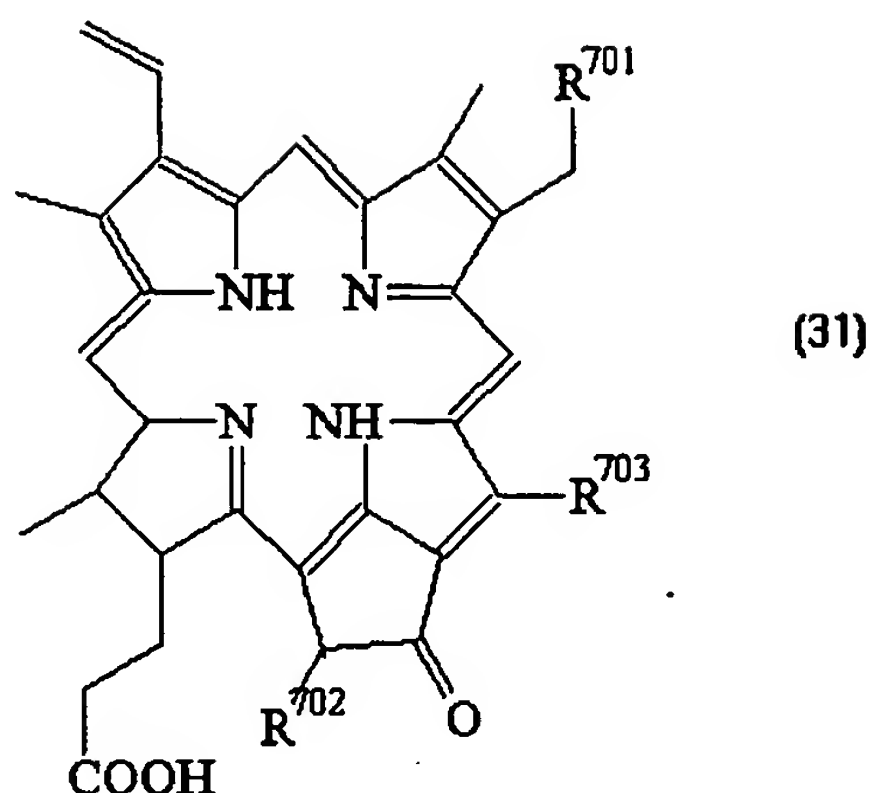
Suitable pyrenes include 2,4-dimethoxy-6-(1'-pyrenyl)-1,3,5-triazine (C.I. Fluorescent Brightener 179) with tradename Fluolite XMF, 8-hydroxy-1,3,6-pyrenetrisulfonic acid (D&C Green No.8), and 3-hydroxy-5,8,10-trisulphanilic pyrene.

Porphyrins

Porphyrins useful in the present invention include those having formulae (30), (31), and (32):

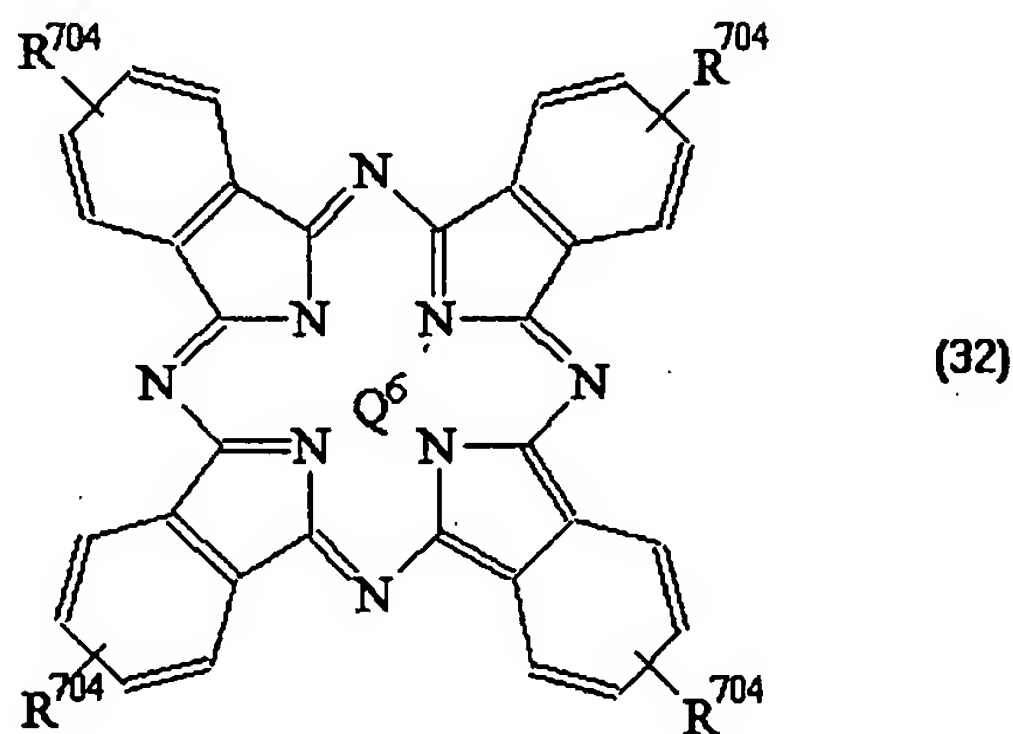
15





wherein R^{701} is CH_3 or CHO , R^{702} is H or $\text{COOC}_1\text{-C}_{30}$ alkyl, and R^{703} is H or an alkyl group having 1 to 30 carbons; and

5



wherein each R^{704} , independently, is H , SO_3M , COOM , OSO_3M , or $\text{OPO}(\text{OH})\text{OM}$, wherein M is as previously defined, halide, or alkyl of 1 to 30 carbons; and Q^6 is Cu , Mg , Fe , Cr , Co , or mixtures thereof with cationic charges.

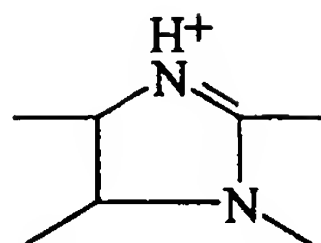
10

Suitable porphyrins include porphyrin available from Wako Chemicals and Copper II phthalocyanine available from Wako Chemicals.

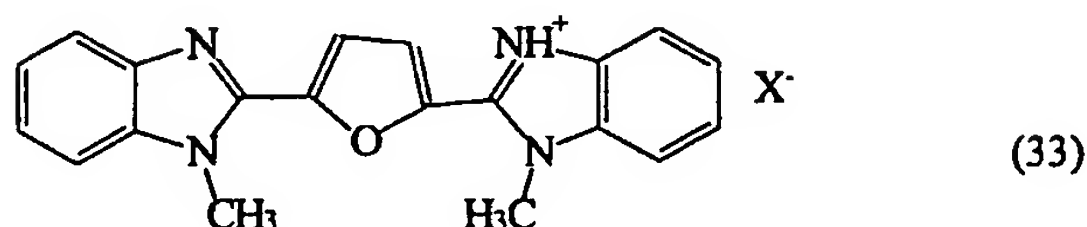
Imidazoles

Imidazoles are a class of compounds having the following base structure:

15



Imidazoles useful in the present invention include those having formulae
 5 (33):



wherein X^- is as previously defined.

10 Suitable imidazoles include those with tradename of C.I. Fluorescence Brightener 352, or Uvtex AT available from Ciba Speciality Chemical.

HERBAL EXTRACT

The compositions of the present invention may further comprise herbal extracts. Herbal extracts useful herein include those which are water soluble and
 15 those which are water insoluble. Useful herbal extracts herein include: Polygonum multiflori Extract, Houttuynia cordate extract, Phellodendron Bark extract, melilot extract, white dead nettle extract, licorice root extract, herbaceous peony extract, soapwort extract, dishcloth gourd extract, cinchona extract, creeping saxifrage extract, Sophora angustifolia extract, candock extract,
 20 common fennel extract, primrose extract, rose extract, Rehmannia glutinosa extract, lemon extract, shikon extract, aloe extract, iris bulb extract, eucalyptus extract, field horsetail extract, sage extract, thyme extract, tea extract, laver extract, cucumber extract, clove extract, raspberry extract, melissa extract, ginseng extract, carrot extract, horse chestnut extract, peach extract, peach leaf
 25 extract, mulberry extract, cornflower extract, hamamelis extract, placenta extract, thymus extract, silk extract, algae extract, althea extract, angelica dahurica extract, apple extract, apricot kernel extract, arnica extract, Artemisia capillaris extract, astragal extract, balm mint extract, perilla extract, birch bark extract, bitter orange peel extract, Thea sinensis extract, burdock root extract, burnet
 30 extract, butcherbroom extract, Stephania cepharantha extract, matricaria extract, chrysanthemum flower extract, citrus unshiu peel extract, cnidium extract, coix seed extract, coltsfoot extract, comfrey leaf extract, crataegus extract, evening

primrose oil, gambir extract, ganoderma extract, gardenia extract, gentian extract, geranium extract, ginkgo extract, grape leaf extract, crataegus extract, henna extract, honeysuckle extract, honeysuckle flower extract, hoelen extract, hops extract, horsetail extract, hydrangea extract, hypericum extract, isodonis extract, ivy extract, Japanese angelica extract, Japanese coptis extract, juniper extract, jujube extract, lady's mantle extract, lavender extract, lettuce extract, licorice extract, linden extract, lithospermum extract, loquat extract, luffa extract, malloti extract, mallow extract, calendula extract, moutan bark extract, mistletoe extract, mukurossi extract, mugwort extract, mulberry root extract, nettle extract, 10 nutmeg extract, orange extract, parsely extract, hydrolyzed conchiorin protein, peony root extract, peppermint extract, philodendron extract, pine cone extract, platycodon extract, polygonatum extract, rehmannia extract, rice bran extract, rhubarb extract, rose fruit extract, rosemary extract, royal jelly extract, safflower extract, saffron crocus extract, sambucus extract, saponaria extract, Sasa albo 15 marginata extract, Saxifraga stolonifera extract, scutellaria root extract, Cortinellus shiitake extract, lithospermum extract, sophora extract, laurel extract, calamus root extract, swertia extract, thyme extract, linden extract, tomato extract, turmeric extract, uncaria extract, watercress extract, logwood extract, grape extract, white lily extract, rose hips extract, wild thyme extract, witch hazel 20 extract, yarrow extract, yeast extract, yucca extract, zanthoxylum extract, and mixtures thereof.

Commercially available herbal extracts useful herein include Polygonum multiflori extracts which are water soluble, and available from Institute of Occupational Medicine, CAPM, China National Light Industry, and Maruzen, and 25 other herbal extracts listed above available from Maruzen.

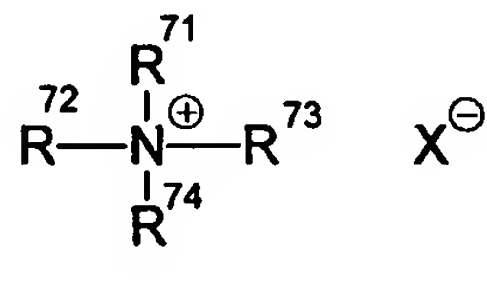
ADDITIONAL CONDITIONING AGENT

The compositions of the present invention may further comprise an additional conditioning agent selected from the group consisting of cationic surfactants, high molecular weight ester oils, cationic polymers, additional oily 30 compounds, and mixtures thereof. Additional conditioning agents are selected according to the compatibility with other components, and the desired characteristic of the product. For example, components of cationic nature will be included in an amount which would not cause separation in view of the essential components of anionic nature. The additional conditioning agents herein are

preferably used at levels by weight of the composition of from about 0.01% to about 10%.

Cationic Surfactant

Among the cationic surfactants useful herein are those corresponding to the general formula (I):

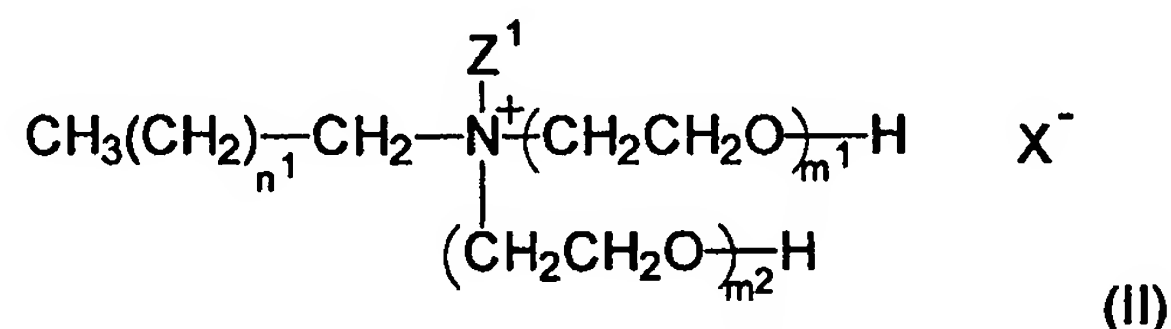


wherein at least one of R^{71} , R^{72} , R^{73} and R^{74} is selected from an aliphatic group of from 8 to 30 carbon atoms or an aromatic, alkoxy, polyoxyalkylene, alkylamido, hydroxyalkyl, aryl or alkylaryl group having up to about 22 carbon atoms, the remainder of R^{71} , R^{72} , R^{73} and R^{74} are independently selected from an aliphatic group of from 1 to about 22 carbon atoms or an aromatic, alkoxy, polyoxyalkylene, alkylamido, hydroxyalkyl, aryl or alkylaryl group having up to about 22 carbon atoms; and X is a salt-forming anion such as those selected from halogen, (e.g. chloride, bromide), acetate, citrate, lactate, glycolate, phosphate, nitrate, sulfonate, sulfate, alkylsulfate, and alkyl sulfonate radicals. The aliphatic groups can contain, in addition to carbon and hydrogen atoms, ether linkages, and other groups such as amino groups. The longer chain aliphatic groups, e.g., those of about 12 carbons, or higher, can be saturated or unsaturated. Preferred is when R^{71} , R^{72} , R^{73} and R^{74} are independently selected from C_1 to about C_{22} alkyl. Nonlimiting examples of cationic surfactants useful in the present invention include the materials having the following CTFA designations: quaternium-8, quaternium-14, quaternium-18, quaternium-18 methosulfate, quaternium-24, and mixtures thereof.

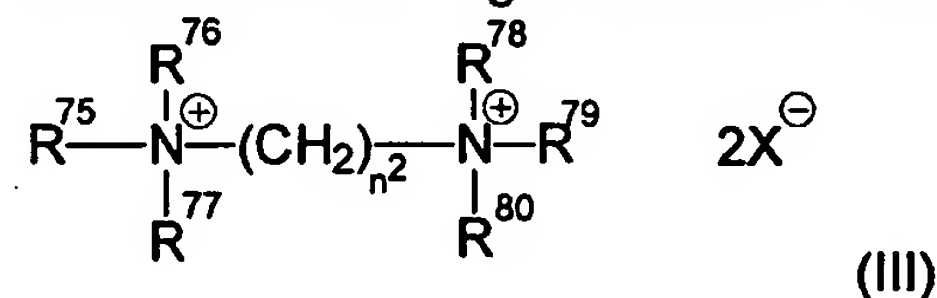
Among the cationic surfactants of general formula (I), preferred are those containing in the molecule at least one alkyl chain having at least 16 carbons. Nonlimiting examples of such preferred cationic surfactants include: behenyl trimethyl ammonium chloride available, for example, with tradename INCROQUAT TMC-80 from Croda and ECONOL TM22 from Sanyo Kasei; cetyl trimethyl ammonium chloride available, for example, with tradename CA-2350 from Nikko Chemicals, hydrogenated tallow alkyl trimethyl ammonium chloride, dialkyl (14-18) dimethyl ammonium chloride, ditallow alkyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, dihydrogenated tallow alkyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, dicetyl dimethyl ammonium chloride,

di(behenyl/arachidyl) dimethyl ammonium chloride, dibehenyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, stearyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride, stearyl propyleneglycol phosphate dimethyl ammonium chloride, stearyl amidopropyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride, stearyl amidopropyl dimethyl (myristylacetate) ammonium chloride, and N-(stearyl colamino formyl methy) pyridinium chloride.

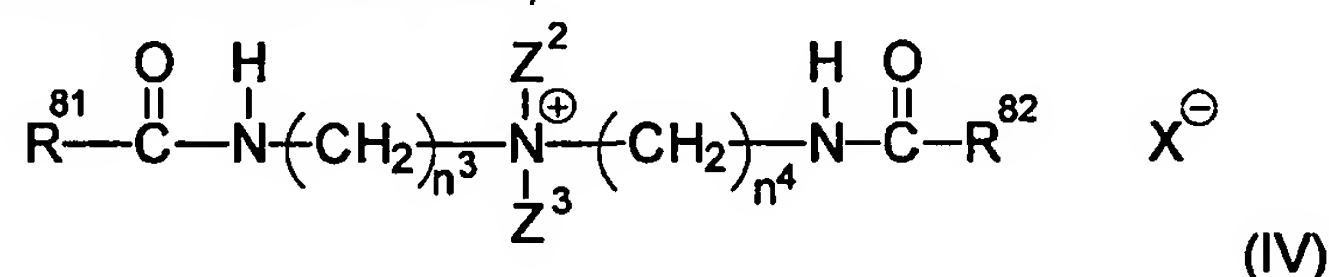
Also preferred are hydrophilically substituted cationic surfactants in which at least one of the substituents contain one or more aromatic, ether, ester, amido, or amino moieties present as substituents or as linkages in the radical chain, wherein at least one of the R^{71} - R^{74} radicals contain one or more hydrophilic moieties selected from alkoxy (preferably C_1 - C_3 alkoxy), polyoxyalkylene (preferably C_1 - C_3 polyoxyalkylene), alkylamido, hydroxyalkyl, alkylester, and combinations thereof. Preferably, the hydrophilically substituted cationic conditioning surfactant contains from 2 to about 10 nonionic hydrophile moieties located within the above stated ranges. Preferred hydrophilically substituted cationic surfactants include those of the formula (II) through (VIII) below:

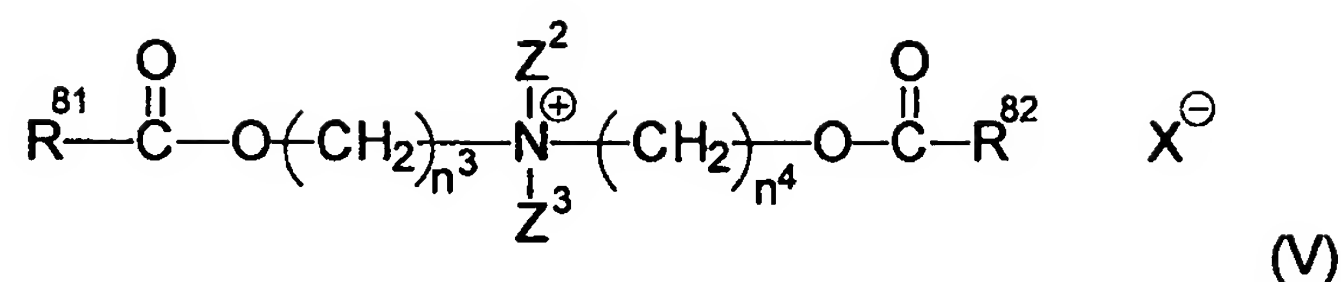


wherein n^1 is from 8 to about 28, m^1+m^2 is from 2 to about 40, Z^1 is a short chain alkyl, preferably a C_1 - C_3 alkyl, more preferably methyl, or $(CH_2CH_2O)_{m^3}H$ wherein $m^1+m^2+m^3$ is up to 60, and X is a salt forming anion as defined above;

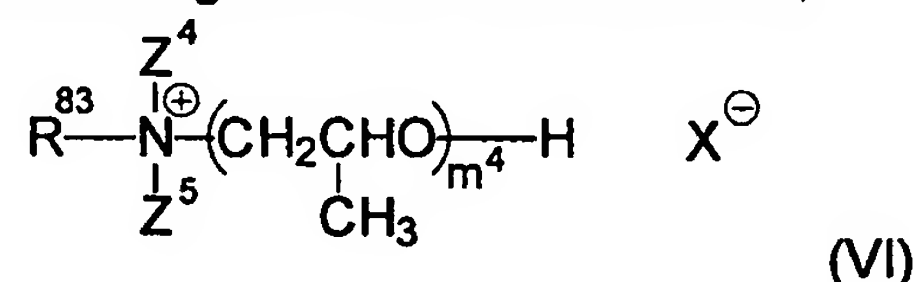


wherein n^2 is 1 to 5, one or more of R^{75} , R^{76} , and R^{77} are independently an C_1 - C_{30} alkyl, the remainder are CH_2CH_2OH , one or two of R^{78} , R^{79} , and R^{80} are independently an C_1 - C_{30} alkyl, and remainder are CH_2CH_2OH , and X is a salt forming anion as mentioned above;





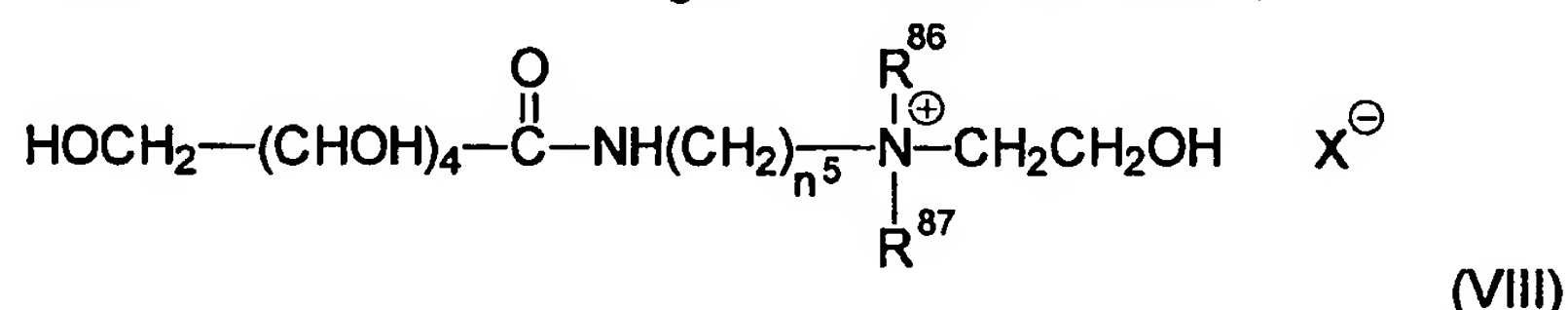
wherein, independently for formulae (IV) and (V), Z^2 is an alkyl, preferably C_1 - C_3 alkyl, more preferably methyl, and Z^3 is a short chain hydroxyalkyl, preferably hydroxymethyl or hydroxyethyl, n^3 and n^4 independently are integers from 2 to 4, inclusive, preferably from 2 to 3, inclusive, more preferably 2, R^{81} and R^{82} , independently, are substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbyls, C_{12} - C_{20} alkyl or alkenyl, and X is a salt forming anion as defined above;



wherein R^{83} is a hydrocarbyl, preferably a C_1 - C_3 alkyl, more preferably methyl, Z^4 and Z^5 are, independently, short chain hydrocarbyls, preferably C_2 - C_4 alkyl or alkenyl, more preferably ethyl, m^4 is from 2 to about 40, preferably from about 7 to about 30, and X is a salt forming anion as defined above;

(VII)

wherein R^{84} and R^{85} , independently, are C_1 - C_3 alkyl, preferably methyl, Z^6 is a C_{12} - C_{22} hydrocarbyl, alkyl carboxy or alkylamido, and A is a protein, preferably a collagen, keratin, milk protein, silk, soy protein, wheat protein, or hydrolyzed forms thereof; and X is a salt forming anion as defined above;



wherein n^5 is 2 or 3, R^{86} and R^{87} , independently are C_1 - C_3 hydrocarbyls preferably methyl, and X is a salt forming anion as defined above. Nonlimiting examples of hydrophilically substituted cationic surfactants useful in the present invention include the materials having the following CTFA designations: quaternium-16, quaternium-26, quaternium-27, quaternium-30, quaternium-33, quaternium-43, quaternium-52, quaternium-53, quaternium-56, quaternium-60, quaternium-61, quaternium-62, quaternium-70, quaternium-71, quaternium-72, quaternium-75, quaternium-76 hydrolyzed collagen, quaternium-77, quaternium-78, quaternium-79 hydrolyzed collagen, quaternium-79 hydrolyzed keratin, quaternium-79

hydrolyzed milk protein, quaternium-79 hydrolyzed silk, quaternium-79 hydrolyzed soy protein, and quaternium-79 hydrolyzed wheat protein, quaternium-80, quaternium-81, quaternium-82, quaternium-83, quaternium-84, and mixtures thereof.

5 Highly preferred hydrophilically substituted cationic surfactants include dialkylamido ethyl hydroxyethylmonium salt, dialkylamidoethyl dimonium salt, dialkyloyl ethyl hydroxyethylmonium salt, dialkyloyl ethyldimonium salt, and mixtures thereof; for example, commercially available under the following tradenames; VARISOFT 110, VARISOFT 222, VARIQUAT K1215 and
10 VARIQUAT 638 from Witco Chemical, MACKPRO KLP, MACKPRO WLW, MACKPRO MLP, MACKPRO NSP, MACKPRO NLW, MACKPRO WWP, MACKPRO NLP, MACKPRO SLP from McIntyre, ETHOQUAD 18/25, ETHOQUAD O/12PG, ETHOQUAD C/25, ETHOQUAD S/25, and ETHODUOQUAD from Akzo, DEHYQUAT SP from Henkel, and ATLAS G265
15 from ICI Americas.

 Amines are suitable as cationic surfactants. Primary, secondary, and tertiary fatty amines are useful. Particularly useful are tertiary amido amines having an alkyl group of from about 12 to about 22 carbons. Exemplary tertiary amido amines include:

20 stearamidopropyldiethylamine,	stearamidoethyldiethylamine,
stearamidoethyldimethylamine,	palmitamidopropyldimethylamine,
palmitamidopropyldiethylamine,	palmitamidoethyldiethylamine,
palmitamidoethyldimethylamine,	behenamidopropyldimethylamine,
behenamidopropyldiethylamine,	behenamidoethyldiethylamine,
25 behenamidoethyldimethylamine,	arachidamidopropyldimethylamine,
arachidamidopropyldiethylamine,	arachidamidoethyldiethylamine,
arachidamidoethyldimethylamine,	diethylaminoethylstearamide.

 Also useful are dimethylstearamine, dimethylsoyamine, soyamine, myristylamine, tridecylamine, ethylstearylamine, N-tallowpropane diamine, ethoxylated (with 5 moles of
30 ethylene oxide) stearylamine, dihydroxyethylstearylamine, and arachidylbehenylamine. Useful amines in the present invention are disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,275,055, Nachtigal, et al.

 These amines can also be used in combination with acids such as *l*-glutamic acid, lactic acid, hydrochloric acid, malic acid, succinic acid, acetic acid,
35 fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, *l*-glutamic hydrochloride, maleic acid, and

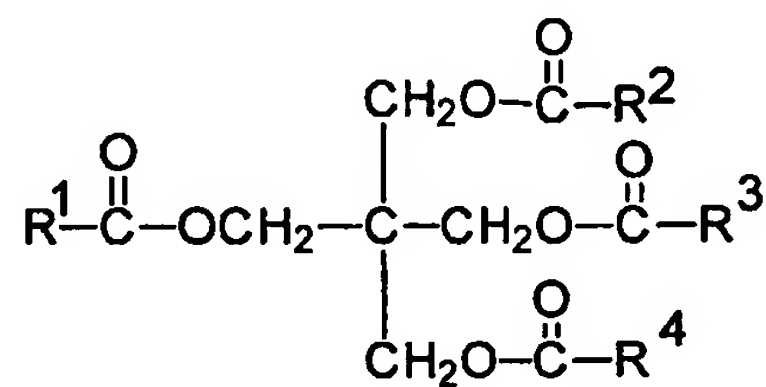
mixtures thereof; more preferably *l*-glutamic acid, lactic acid, citric acid. The amines herein are preferably partially neutralized with any of the acids at a molar ratio of the amine to the acid of from about 1 : 0.3 to about 1 : 2, more preferably from about 1 : 0.4 to about 1 : 1.

5 High Molecular Weight Ester Oils

High molecular weight ester oils are useful herein. The high molecular weight ester oils useful herein are those which are water insoluble, have a molecular weight of at least about 500, preferably at least about 800, and are in liquid form at 25°C. Useful high molecular weight ester oils herein include
 10 pentaerythritol ester oils, trimethylol ester oils, poly α -olefin oils, citrate ester oils, glyceryl ester oils, and mixtures thereof. As used herein, the term "water insoluble" means the compound is substantially not soluble in water at 25°C; when the compound is mixed with water at a concentration by weight of above 1.0%, preferably at above 0.5%, the compound is temporarily dispersed to form
 15 an unstable colloid in water, then is quickly separated from water into two phases.

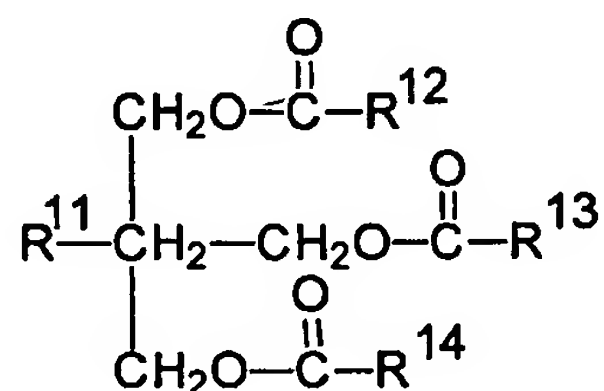
The high molecular weight ester oil herein provides conditioning benefits such as moisturized feel, smooth feel, and manageability control to the hair when the hair is dried, yet not leave the hair feeling greasy. It is believed that water
 20 insoluble oily material in general are capable of being deposited on the hair. Without being bound by theory, it is believed that, because of its bulkiness, the high molecular weight ester oil covers the surface of the hair and, as a result, the high molecular weight ester oil reduces hair friction to deliver smoothness and manageability control to the hair. It is also believed that, because it has some
 25 hydrophilic groups, the high molecular weight ester oil provides moisturized feel, yet, because it is liquid, does not leave the hair feeling greasy. The high molecular weight ester oil is chemically stable under normal use and storage conditions.

Pentaerythritol ester oils useful herein are those having the following
 30 formula:



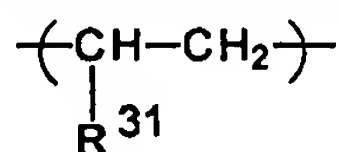
wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , and R^4 , independently, are branched, straight, saturated, or unsaturated alkyl, aryl, and alkylaryl groups having from 1 to about 30 carbons. Preferably, R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , and R^4 , independently, are branched, straight, saturated, or unsaturated alkyl groups having from about 8 to about 22 carbons. More preferably, R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are defined so that the molecular weight of the compound is from about 800 to about 1200.

Trimethylol ester oils useful herein are those having the following formula:



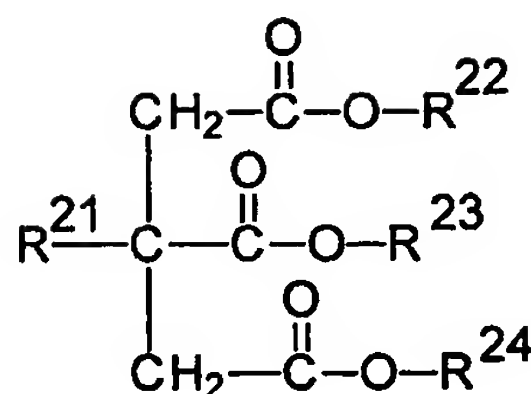
wherein R^{11} is an alkyl group having from 1 to about 30 carbons, and R^{12} , R^{13} , and R^{14} , independently, are branched, straight, saturated, or unsaturated alkyl, aryl, and alkylaryl groups having from 1 to about 30 carbons. Preferably, R^{11} is ethyl and R^{12} , R^{13} , and R^{14} , independently, are branched, straight, saturated, or unsaturated alkyl groups having from 8 to about 22 carbons. More preferably, R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} and R^{14} are defined so that the molecular weight of the compound is from about 800 to about 1200.

Poly α -olefin oils useful herein are those having the following formula and having a viscosity of from about 1 to about 35,000 cst, a molecular weight of from about 200 to about 60,000, and a polydispersity of no more than about 3;



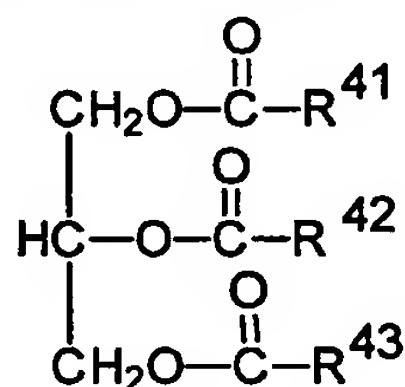
wherein R^{31} is an alkyl having from about 4 to 14 carbons, preferably 4 to 10 carbons. Poly α -olefin oils having a molecular weight of at least about 800 are useful herein. Such high molecular weight poly α -olefin oils are believed to provide long lasting moisturized feel to the hair. Poly α -olefin oils having a molecular weight of less than about 800 are useful herein. Such low molecular weight poly α -olefin oils are believed to provide a smooth, light, clean feel to the hair.

Citrate ester oils useful herein are those having a molecular weight of at least about 500 having the following formula:



wherein R^{21} is OH or CH_3COO , and R^{22} , R^{23} , and R^{24} , independently, are branched, straight, saturated, or unsaturated alkyl, aryl, and alkylaryl groups having from 1 to about 30 carbons. Preferably, R^{21} is OH, and R^{22} , R^{23} , and R^{24} , independently, are branched, straight, saturated, or unsaturated alkyl, aryl, and alkylaryl groups having from 8 to about 22 carbons. More preferably, R^{21} , R^{22} , R^{23} and R^{24} are defined so that the molecular weight of the compound is at least about 800.

Glyceryl ester oils useful herein are those having a molecular weight of at least about 500 and having the following formula:



wherein R^{41} , R^{42} , and R^{43} , independently, are branched, straight, saturated, or unsaturated alkyl, aryl, and alkylaryl groups having from 1 to about 30 carbons. Preferably, R^{41} , R^{42} , and R^{43} , independently, are branched, straight, saturated, or unsaturated alkyl, aryl, and alkylaryl groups having from 8 to about 22 carbons. More preferably, R^{41} , R^{42} , and R^{43} are defined so that the molecular weight of the compound is at least about 800.

Particularly useful pentaerythritol ester oils and trimethylol ester oils herein include pentaerythritol tetraisostearate, pentaerythritol tetraoleate, trimethylolpropane triisostearate, trimethylolpropane trioleate, and mixtures thereof. Such compounds are available from Kokyo Alcohol with tradenames KAKPTI, KAKTTI, and Shin-nihon Rika with tradenames PTO, ENUJERUBU TP3SO.

Particularly useful poly α -olefin oils herein include polydecenes with tradenames PURESYN 6 having a number average molecular weight of about 500 and PURESYN 100 having a number average molecular weight of about 3000 and PURESYN 300 having a number average molecular weight of about

6000 available from Mobil Chemical Co.

Particularly useful citrate ester oils herein include triisocetyl citrate with tradename CITMOL 316 available from Bernel, triisostearyl citrate with tradename PELEMOL TISC available from Phoenix, and trioctyldodecyl citrate
5 with tradename CITMOL 320 available from Bernel.

Particularly useful glyceryl ester oils herein include triisostearin with tradename SUN ESPOL G-318 available from Taiyo Kagaku, triolein with tradename CITHROL GTO available from Croda Surfactants Ltd., trilinolein with tradename EFADERMA-F available from Vevy, or tradename EFA-
10 GLYCERIDES from Brooks.

Cationic Polymers

Cationic polymers are useful herein. As used herein, the term "polymer" shall include materials whether made by polymerization of one type of monomer or made by two (*i.e.*, copolymers) or more types of monomers.

15 Preferably, the cationic polymer is a water soluble cationic polymer. By "water soluble" cationic polymer, what is meant is a polymer which is sufficiently soluble in water to form a substantially clear solution to the naked eye at a concentration of 0.1% in water (distilled or equivalent) at 25°C. The preferred polymer will be sufficiently soluble to form a substantially clear solution at 0.5%
20 concentration, more preferably at 1.0% concentration.

The cationic polymers hereof will generally have a weight average molecular weight which is at least about 5,000, typically at least about 10,000, and is less than about 10 million. Preferably, the molecular weight is from about 100,000 to about 2 million. The cationic polymers will generally have cationic
25 nitrogen-containing moieties such as quaternary ammonium or cationic amino moieties, and mixtures thereof.

Any anionic counterions can be utilized for the cationic polymers so long as the water solubility criteria is met. Suitable counterions include halides (*e.g.*, Cl, Br, I, or F, preferably Cl, Br, or I), sulfate, and methylsulfate. Others can also
30 be used, as this list is not exclusive.

The cationic nitrogen-containing moiety will be present generally as a substituent, on a fraction of the total monomer units of the cationic hair conditioning polymers. Thus, the cationic polymer can comprise copolymers, terpolymers, *tc.* of quaternary ammonium or cationic amine-substituted
35 monomer units and other non-cationic units referred to herein as spacer

monomer units. Such polymers are known in the art, and a variety can be found in the CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary, 3rd edition, edited by Estrin, Crosley, and Haynes, (The Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association, Inc., Washington, D.C., 1982).

5 The cationic amines can be primary, secondary, or tertiary amines, depending upon the particular species and the pH of the composition. In general, secondary and tertiary amines, especially tertiary amines, are preferred.

 Amine-substituted vinyl monomers can be polymerized in the amine form, and then optionally can be converted to ammonium by a quaternization reaction.
10 Amines can also be similarly quaternized subsequent to formation of the polymer. For example, tertiary amine functionalities can be quaternized by reaction with a salt of the formula $R^{88}X$ wherein R^{88} is a short chain alkyl, preferably a $C_1 - C_7$ alkyl, more preferably a $C_1 - C_3$ alkyl, and X is a salt forming anion as defined above.

15 Suitable cationic amino and quaternary ammonium monomers include, for example, vinyl compounds substituted with dialkylaminoalkyl acrylate, dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylate, monoalkylaminoalkyl acrylate, monoalkylaminoalkyl methacrylate, trialkyl methacryloxyalkyl ammonium salt, trialkyl acryloxyalkyl ammonium salt, diallyl quaternary ammonium salts, and vinyl
20 quaternary ammonium monomers having cyclic cationic nitrogen-containing rings such as pyridinium, imidazolium, and quaternized pyrrolidone, *e.g.*, alkyl vinyl imidazolium, alkyl vinyl pyridinium, alkyl vinyl pyrrolidone salts. The alkyl portions of these monomers are preferably lower alkyls such as the $C_1 - C_3$ alkyls, more preferably C_1 and C_2 alkyls. Suitable amine-substituted vinyl monomers for use
25 herein include dialkylaminoalkyl acrylate, dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylate, dialkylaminoalkyl acrylamide, and dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylamide, wherein the alkyl groups are preferably $C_1 - C_7$ hydrocarbyls, more preferably $C_1 - C_3$, alkyls.

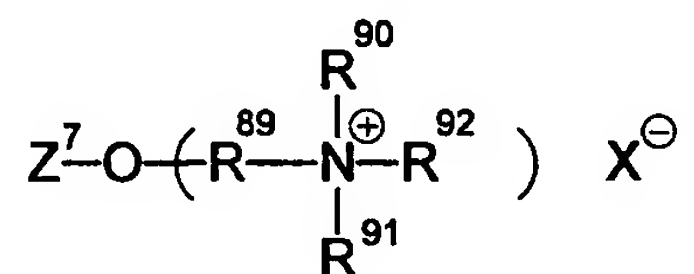
 The cationic polymers hereof can comprise mixtures of monomer units derived from amine- and/or quaternary ammonium-substituted monomer and/or
30 compatible spacer monomers.

 Suitable cationic hair conditioning polymers include, for example: copolymers of 1-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone and 1-vinyl-3-methylimidazolium salt (*e.g.*, chloride salt) (referred to in the industry by the Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association, "CTFA", as Polyquaternium-16), such as those commercially
35 available from BASF Wyandotte Corp. (Parsippany, NJ, USA) under the

LUVIQUAT tradename (e.g., LUVIQUAT FC 370); copolymers of 1-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone and dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate (referred to in the industry by CTFA as Polyquaternium-11) such as those commercially available from Gaf Corporation (Wayne, NJ, USA) under the GAFQUAT tradename (e.g., GAFQUAT 755N); cationic diallyl quaternary ammonium-containing polymers, including, for example, dimethyldiallylammonium chloride homopolymer and copolymers of acrylamide and dimethyldiallylammonium chloride, referred to in the industry (CTFA) as Polyquaternium 6 and Polyquaternium 7, respectively; and mineral acid salts of amino-alkyl esters of homo- and co-polymers of unsaturated carboxylic acids having from 3 to 5 carbon atoms, as described in U.S. Patent 4,009,256.

Other cationic polymers that can be used include polysaccharide polymers, such as cationic cellulose derivatives and cationic starch derivatives.

Cationic polysaccharide polymer materials suitable for use herein include those of the formula:



wherein: Z^7 is an anhydroglucose residual group, such as a starch or cellulose anhydroglucose residual, R^{89} is an alkylene oxyalkylene, polyoxyalkylene, or hydroxyalkylene group, or combination thereof, R^{90} , R^{91} , and R^{92} independently are alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, or alkoxyaryl groups, each group containing up to about 18 carbon atoms, and the total number of carbon atoms for each cationic moiety (i.e., the sum of carbon atoms in R^{90} , R^{91} and R^{92}) preferably being about 20 or less, and X is as previously described.

Cationic cellulose is available from Amerchol Corp. (Edison, NJ, USA) in their Polymer JR[®] and LR[®] series of polymers, as salts of hydroxyethyl cellulose reacted with trimethyl ammonium substituted epoxide, referred to in the industry (CTFA) as Polyquaternium 10. Another type of cationic cellulose includes the polymeric quaternary ammonium salts of hydroxyethyl cellulose reacted with lauryl dimethyl ammonium-substituted epoxide, referred to in the industry (CTFA) as Polyquaternium 24. These materials are available from Amerchol Corp. (Edison, NJ, USA) under the tradename Polymer LM-200[®].

Other cationic polymers that can be used include cationic guar gum

derivatives, such as guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride commercially available from Celanese Corp. in their Jaguar R series. Other materials include quaternary nitrogen-containing cellulose ethers as described in U.S. Patent 3,962,418, and copolymers of etherified cellulose and starch as described in U.S. Patent 3,958,581.

Particularly useful cationic polymers herein include Polyquaternium-7, Polyquaternium-10, Polyquaternium-24, and mixtures thereof.

Additional Oily Compounds

Additional oily compounds useful herein include fatty alcohols and their derivatives, fatty acids and their derivatives, and hydrocarbons. The additional oily compounds useful herein may be volatile or nonvolatile, and have a melting point of not more than about 25°C. Without being bound by theory, it is believed that, the additional oily compounds may penetrate into the hair to modify the hydroxy bonds of the hair, thereby resulting in providing softness and flexibility to the hair. The additional oily compounds of this section are to be distinguished from the high melting point compounds described above. Nonlimiting examples of the additional oily compounds are found in International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary, Fifth Edition, 1993, and CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Handbook, Second Edition, 1992.

The fatty alcohols useful herein include those having from about 10 to about 30 carbon atoms, preferably from about 12 to about 22 carbon atoms, and more preferably from about 16 to about 22 carbon atoms. These fatty alcohols can be straight or branched chain alcohols and can be saturated or unsaturated alcohols, preferably unsaturated alcohols. Nonlimiting examples of these compounds include oleyl alcohol, palmitoleic alcohol, isostearyl alcohol, isocetyl alcohol, undecanol, octyl dodecanol, octyl decanol, octyl alcohol, caprylic alcohol, decyl alcohol and lauryl alcohol.

The fatty acids useful herein include those having from about 10 to about 30 carbon atoms, preferably from about 12 to about 22 carbon atoms, and more preferably from about 16 to about 22 carbon atoms. These fatty acids can be straight or branched chain acids and can be saturated or unsaturated. Suitable fatty acids include, for example, oleic acid, linoleic acid, isostearic acid; linolenic acid, ethyl linolenic acid, ethyl linolenic acid, arachidonic acid, and ricinolic acid.

The fatty acid derivatives and fatty alcohol derivatives are defined herein to include, for example, esters of fatty alcohols, alkoxylated fatty alcohols, alkyl

ethers of fatty alcohols, alkyl ethers of alkoxyated fatty alcohols, and bulky ester oils such as pentaerythritol ester oils, trimethylol ester oils, citrate ester oils, glyceryl ester oils, and mixtures thereof. Nonlimiting examples of fatty acid derivatives and fatty alcohol derivatives, include, for example, methyl linoleate, ethyl linoleate, isopropyl linoleate, isodecyl oleate, isopropyl oleate, ethyl oleate, octyldodecyl oleate, oleyl oleate, decyl oleate, butyl oleate, methyl oleate, octyldodecyl stearate, octyldodecyl isostearate, octyldodecyl isopalmitate, octyl isopelargonate, octyl pelargonate, hexyl isostearate, isopropyl isostearate, isodecyl isononanoate, isopropyl stearate, ethyl stearate, methyl stearate and Oleth-2. Bulky ester oils such as pentaerythritol ester oils, trimethylol ester oils, citrate ester oils and glyceryl ester oils useful herein are those which have a molecular weight of less than about 800, preferably less than about 500.

The hydrocarbons useful herein include straight chain, cyclic, and branched chain hydrocarbons which can be either saturated or unsaturated, so long as they have a melting point of not more than about 25°C. These hydrocarbons have from about 12 to about 40 carbon atoms, preferably from about 12 to about 30 carbon atoms, and preferably from about 12 to about 22 carbon atoms. Also encompassed herein are polymeric hydrocarbons of alkenyl monomers, such as polymers of C₂₋₆ alkenyl monomers. These polymers can be straight or branched chain polymers. The straight chain polymers will typically be relatively short in length, having a total number of carbon atoms as described above. The branched chain polymers can have substantially higher chain lengths. The number average molecular weight of such materials can vary widely, but will typically be up to about 500, preferably from about 200 to about 400, and more preferably from about 300 to about 350. Also useful herein are the various grades of mineral oils. Mineral oils are liquid mixtures of hydrocarbons that are obtained from petroleum. Specific examples of suitable hydrocarbon materials include paraffin oil, mineral oil, dodecane, isododecane, hexadecane, isohexadecane, eicosene, isoeicosene, tridecane, tetradecane, polybutene, polyisobutene, and mixtures thereof. Preferred for use herein are hydrocarbons selected from the group consisting of mineral oil, poly α -olefin oils such as isododecane, isohexadecane, polybutene, polyisobutene, and mixtures thereof.

Commercially available fatty alcohols and their derivatives useful herein include: oleyl alcohol with tradename UNJECOL 90BHR available from Shin

Nihon Rika, various liquid esters with tradenames SCHERCEMOL series available from Scher, and hexyl isostearate with a tradename HIS and isopropyl isostearate having a tradename ZPIS available from Kokyu Alcohol. Commercially available bulky ester oils useful herein include: trimethylolpropane
5 tricaprylate/tricaprate with tradename MOBIL ESTER P43 from Mobil Chemical Co. Commercially available hydrocarbons useful herein include isododecane, isohexadecane, and isoeicosene with tradenames PERMETHYL 99A, PERMETHYL 101A, and PERMETHYL 1082, available from Presperse (South Plainfield New Jersey, USA), a copolymer of isobutene and normal butene with
10 tradenames INDOPOL H-100 available from Amoco Chemicals (Chicago Illinois, and USA), mineral oil with tradename BENOL available from Witco, isoparaffin with tradename ISOPAR from Exxon Chemical Co. (Houston Texas, USA.)

Other Additional Components

The compositions of the present invention may include other additional
15 components, which may be selected by the artisan according to the desired characteristics of the final product and which are suitable for rendering the composition more cosmetically or aesthetically acceptable or to provide them with additional usage benefits. Such other additional components generally are used individually at levels of from about 0.001% to about 10%, preferably up to
20 about 5% by weight of the composition.

A wide variety of other additional components can be formulated into the present compositions. These include: other conditioning agents such as hydrolysed collagen with tradename Pepten 2000 available from Hormel, vitamin E with tradename Emix-d available from Eisai, panthenol available from Roche,
25 panthenyl ethyl ether available from Roche, hydrolysed keratin, proteins, plant extracts, and nutrients; hair-fixative polymers such as amphoteric fixative polymers, cationic fixative polymers, anionic fixative polymers, nonionic fixative polymers, and silicone grafted copolymers; preservatives such as benzyl alcohol, methyl paraben, propyl paraben and imidazolidinyl urea; pH adjusting agents,
30 such as citric acid, sodium citrate, succinic acid, phosphoric acid, sodium hydroxide, sodium carbonate; salts, in general, such as potassium acetate and sodium chloride; coloring agents, such as any of the FD&C or D&C dyes; hair oxidizing (bleaching) agents, such as hydrogen peroxide, perborate and persulfate salts; hair reducing agents such as the thioglycolates; perfumes; and
35 sequestering agents, such as disodium ethylenediamine tetra-acetate; ultraviolet

and infrared screening and absorbing agents such as octyl salicylate, antidandruff agents such as zinc pyrithione; and mixtures thereof.

EXAMPLES

- 5 The following examples further describe and demonstrate embodiments within the scope of the present invention. The examples are given solely for the purpose of illustration and are not to be construed as limitations of the present invention, as many variations thereof are possible without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Ingredients are identified by chemical or CTFA
- 10 name, or otherwise defined below.

Compositions

	Ex. 1	Ex. 2	Ex. 3	Ex. 4	Ex. 5	Ex. 6
Acrylic acid alkyl acrylate copolymer 1 *1	0.3	0.5	-	0.5	0.3	-
Acrylic acid alkyl acrylate copolymer 2 *2	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.3
Triethanolamine *30	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Cetyl Alcohol *34	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	0.8
Stearyl Alcohol *33	-	0.5	-	-	-	-
Behenyl Alcohol *35	-	-	-	0.2	0.8	-
Dimethicone/Dimethiconol *11	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	0.5
Cyclomethicone/Dimethiconol *12	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	-
Cyclomethicone/Dimethicone *13	-	-	3.0	-	-	-
Cyclomethicone *32	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
Polyquaternium-39 *3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0
Polyquaternium-47 *4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carbomer 1*6	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.1	-
Carbomer 2 *7	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.3
Acrylates/Steareth-20 Methacrylate Copolymer *10	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Propylene Glycol	2.0	4.0	-	-	-	2.0
Hexylene Glycol *16	-	-	-	-	2.0	-
Polyethylene Glycol 200 *17	-	-	2.0	4.0	-	1.0
2,4-dimethoxy-6-(1'pyrenyl)-1,3,5-triazine *26	-	-	-	-	-	1.0

Porphyrin *27	-	-	-	-	1.0	-
Polygonum multiflori extract *24	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-
Vitamin E *39	-	-	-	-	0.05	-
Pantenol *40	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Benzophenone-4 *18	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Octyl Methoxycinnamate *19	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.2
Visible particles 1 *20	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
Visible particles 2 *21	0.1	0.2	-	0.5	-	-
Methyl Paraben	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Phenoxyethanol	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Disodium EDTA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Perfume solution	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Deionized Water	----- q.s. to 100% -----					

	Ex. 7	Ex. 8	Ex. 9	Ex. 10	Ex. 11	Ex. 12
Acrylic acid alkyl acrylate copolymer 1 *1	0.5	-	1.0	-	-	0.2
Acrylic acid alkyl acrylate copolymer 2 *2	-	0.5	-	1.0	0.3	0.3
Cetyl Alcohol *34	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.8
Behenyl Alcohol *35	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Stearic acid *37	-	0.5	-	-	-	-
Cholesterol *36	-	-	0.5	-	0.2	-
Triethanolamine *30	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.6
Cetyl hydroxyethylcellulose *8	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
Hydroxyethylcellulose *9	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
Polyquaternium-39 *3	0.2	-	-	0.5	1.0	-
Polyquaternium-22 *5	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
PEG-2M *22	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Polyethylene Glycol 200 *17	-	-	4.0	-	-	-
Propylene Glycol	4.0	-	-	-	2.0	-
Hexylene Glycol *16	-	2.0	-	-	-	-
Dimethicone/Dimethiconol *11	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	-
Dimethicone*38	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Cyclomethicone*32	1.0	-	2.0	-	-	-

Alkyl Silicone *14	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
Alkyl Silicone Emulsion *15	-	-	-	-	2.0	-
Behenyl trimethyl ammonium chloride *28	-	0.2	-	-	-	-
Polyquaternium-24 *29	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
Pentaerythritol Tetraoleate *31	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
Aloe Extract *23	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Polygonum multiflori extract *24	-	0.2	-	0.2	-	-
Ginseng *25	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
Benzophenone-4 *18	0.5	-	-	0.2	1.0	0.1
Octyl Methoxycinnamate *19	-	1.0	0.2	0.2	-	-
Methyl Paraben	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Phenoxyethanol	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Disodium EDTA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Perfume solution	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Deionized Water	----- q.s. to 100% -----					

Definitions of Components

- *1 Acrylic acid alkyl acrylate copolymer 1: PEMULEN TR-1 available from B.F.Goodrich
- *2 Acrylic acid alkyl acrylate copolymer 2: PEMULEN TR-2 available from B.F.Goodrich
- *3 Polyquaternium-39: Merquat Plus 3330 available from Calgon
- *4 Polyquaternium-47: Merquat 2001 available from Calgon
- *5 Polyquaternium-22: Merquat 280 available from Calgon
- *6 Carbomer 1: Carbopol 981 available from B.F.Goodrich
- *7 Carbomer 2: Carbopol Ultrez 10 available from B.F.Goodrich
- *8 Cetyl hydroxyethylcellulose: Polysurf 67 available from Aqualon
- *9 Hydroxyethylcellulose: NATROSOL obtained from Hercules
- *10 Acrylates/Steareth-20 Methacrylate Copolymer: Acrysol 22 available from Rohm and Hass
- *11 Dimethicone/Dimethiconol: DCQ2-1403 available from Dow Corning
- *12 Cycomethicone/Dimethiconol: DCQ2-1401 available from Dow Corning
- *13 Cyclomethicone/Dimethicone: Gum/Cyclomethicone blend available from Shin-Etsu
- *14 Alkyl Silicone: Silicone alkyl grafted copolymer DC2502 available from Dow

Corning

- *15 Alkyl Silicone Emulsion: Alkyl grafted copolymer silicone emulsion DC2-2845 from Dow Corning
- *16 Hexylene Glycol: Hexylene glycol available from Mitsui Toatsu
- 5 *17 Polyethylene Glycol 200: Carbowax PEG200 available from Union Carbide
- *18 Benzophenone-4: Uvnul MS-40 available from BASF
- *19 Octyl Methoxycinnamate: Parasol MCX available from Roche
- *20 Visible particles 1: Unispheres AGE-527 available from Induchem
- *21 Visible particles 2: Unispheres YE-501 available from Induchem.
- 10 *22 PEG-2M: Polyox PEG 2M available from Amerchol.
- *23 Aloe Extract: Aloe Extract Vera obtained from Ichimaru Farcos.
- *24 Polygonum multiflori extract: Polygonum multiflori extract obtained from Occupational Medicine, CAPM.
- *25 Ginseng: Ginseng available from Occupational Medicine, CAPM
- 15 *26 2,4-dimethoxy-6-(1'pyrenyl)-1,3,5-triazine: 2,4-dimethoxy-6-(1'pyrenyl)-1,3,5-triazine available from Ciba Geigy
- *27 Porphyrin: Porphyrin available from Wako Chemicals
- *28 Behenyl trimethyl ammonium chloride: INCROQUAT TMC-80 available from Croda
- 20 *29 Polyquaternium-24: Polymer LM-200 available from Amerchol
- *30 Triethanolamine: Triethanolamine available from Nippon Shokubai
- *31 Pentaerythritol Tetraoleate: Pentaerythritol Tetraoleate available from Shinnihon Rika
- *32 Cyclomethicone: DC345 available from Dow Corning
- 25 *33 Stearyl Alcohol: Konol series available from Shinnihon Rika
- *34 Cetyl Alcohol: Konol series available from Shinnihon Rika
- *35 Behenyl Alcohol: Behenyl alcohol 65, 80: available from Nikko Chemical
- *36 Cholesterol: NIKKOL AGUASOME LA available from Nikko
- *37 Stearic acid: Stearic Acid available from Shinnihon Rika
- 30 *38 Dimethicone: Viscasil available from General Electric Company
- *39 Vitamin E: Emix-d Available from Eisai
- *40 Panthenol: Panthenol Available from Roche

Method of Preparation

35 The polymeric materials such as the carboxylic acid/alkyl carboxylate copolymer, amphoteric conditioning polymer, and additional viscosity modifier, if present, are dispersed in water at room temperature, mixed by vigorous

agitation, and heated to 50°C. The neutralizing agent is added to the mixture. A triblender can be used if necessary to disperse the polymeric materials.

After neutralizing, the remaining components including high melting point compounds and cationic surfactants, if included, are added to the mixture. To
5 include such components in the formulation, a premix is made with agitation at above 70°C by either melting such components or by dissolving such components into hot water having a temperature of above 70°C with agitation. The obtained premix is added to the mixture with agitation and then cooled to below 40°C.

10 Examples 1 through 12 are hair conditioning compositions of the present invention which are particularly useful for leave-on use. These examples have many advantages. For example, they can provide improved conditioning benefits to the hair such as smoothness, softness, and reduction of friction, are easy to apply on the hair, and leave the hair and hands with a clean feeling.

15

It is understood that the examples and embodiments described herein are for illustrative purposes only and that various modifications or changes in light thereof will be suggested to one skilled in the art without departing from its spirit and scope.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A hair conditioning composition comprising:
 - (1) a carboxylic acid/carboxylate copolymer;
 - 5 (2) a silicone compound;
 - (3) a high melting point compound; and
 - (4) an aqueous carrier.
2. The hair conditioning composition according to Claim 1 wherein the silicone compound is selected from silicone gums, silicone resins, and mixtures thereof.
3. The hair conditioning composition according to Claim 1 wherein the weight of the carboxylic acid/carboxylate copolymer is greater than about 0.5 times the weight of the high melting point compound.
4. The hair conditioning composition according to any of Claims 1 through 3 further comprising an amphoteric conditioning polymer.
5. The hair conditioning composition according to any of Claims 1 through 3 further comprising a humectant.
6. The hair conditioning composition according to any of Claims 1 through 3 further comprising an additional viscosity modifier.
7. The hair conditioning composition according to any of Claims 1 through 3 further comprising a visible particle.
8. The hair conditioning composition according to any of Claims 1 through 3 further comprising a UV absorber.
9. The hair conditioning composition according to any of Claims 1 through 3 further comprising an optical brightener.

10. A hair conditioning composition comprising by weight:
- 5 (1) from about 0.01% to about 10% of a carboxylic acid/carboxylate copolymer;
 - (2) from about 0.1% to about 60% of a silicone compound;
 - (3) from about 0.01% to about 5% of a high melting point compound;
 - (4) from about 0.01% to about 10% of an amphoteric conditioning polymer;
 - 10 (5) from about 0.1% to about 20% of a humectant; and
 - (6) an aqueous carrier.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

national Application No

PCT/US 98/15855

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A61K7/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 598 531 A (GEN ELECTRIC) 25 May 1994 see claims 1-10; table 3 ---	1,2
X	WO 92 05234 A (PROCTER & GAMBLE) 2 April 1992 see claims 1-20; example 3 ---	1,2,4
X	US 5 344 643 A (THIEL DAWN M ET AL) 6 September 1994 see claims 1-17; table 1 ---	1-3
	-/--	



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

18 May 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

28/05/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Stienon, P

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 98/15855

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>CHEMICAL PATENTS INDEX, DOCUMENTATION ABSTRACTS JOURNAL Week 975123 January 1998 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 97553398 XP002103025 & JP 09 255529 A (SHISEIDO CO LTD) , 30 September 1997 see abstract</p> <p>----</p>	
A	<p>PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 097, no. 007, 31 July 1997 & JP 09 077641 A (SHISEIDO CO LTD), 25 March 1997 see abstract</p> <p>-----</p>	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

national Application No

PCT/US 98/15855

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0598531 A	25-05-1994	US 5393452 A JP 7002632 A	28-02-1995 06-01-1995
WO 9205234 A	02-04-1992	CN 1061151 A NZ 239879 A PT 98979 A	20-05-1992 27-06-1994 31-07-1992
US 5344643 A	06-09-1994	NONE	